Newport Mercury.

ALMANAC

FOR 1894

ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. SANBORN.
NEWPORT. R.I.

J. E. SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Men's, Youths,' Boys' and Children's

Clothing, Hats, Furs,

GENTS' FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

A large stock of the above named goods can always be found in the various styles and qualities in stock, and any style and quality of garments ordered if desired.

Muffs, Boas, Fur Caps and Gloves,

And Trimming Fur by the yard, in stock or to order.

The "Pelham Coat,"

Nobby, comfortable and well fitting. Measures taken for Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, and fine shirts of superior make and quality; Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Knox Silk Hats.

138 & 140 Thames St., New Nos. 218 & 220,

NEWPORT, R. I.

BUILDERS' and TRADERS' EXCHANGE,



44 Custom House St.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Box 44.

Tide Table for Newport.

THIS TABLE GIVES THE PRECISE TIME OF HIGH WATER AT NEWPORT.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

DAY.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	3 10	3 38	4 16	4 54	2 50	3 36	4 16	4 47	4 27	4 51	5 20	5 41
2	4 00	4 31	5 07	5 40	3 48	4 31	5 02	5 26	5 11	5 32	6 03	6 25
3	4 47	5 21	5 52	6 24	4 42	5 20	5 45	6 05	5 52	6 11	6 48	7 09
4	5 32	6 06	6 36	7 03	5 30	5 58	6 25	6 42	6 32	6 50	7 35	7 56
5	6 15	6 47	7 18	7 41	6 14	6 36	7 03	7 20	7 12	7 32	8 24	8 45
6	6 57	7 27	7 59	8 20	6 54	7 13	7 41	7 57	7 54	8 14	9 15	9 36
7	7 38	8 07	8 37	8 57	7 32	7 50	8 18	8 38	8 38	9 00	10 15	10 35
8	8 18	8 44	9 16	9 37	8 10	8 28	9 00	9 21	9 28	9 51	11 16	11 34
9	9 00	9 25	9 57	10 20	8 47	9 05	9 46	10 10	10 24	10 48		12 18
10	9 40	10 08	10 41	11 09	9 27	9 48	10 39	11 06	11 30	11 50	0 38	1 22
11	10 26	10 55	11 29		10 10	10 37	11 42			12 40	1 41	2 21
12	11 13	11 46	0 02	12 25	11 00	11 32	0 09	12 52	0 58	1 47	2 42	3 15
13		12 05	1 00	1 28	11 58		1 18	2 04	2 05	2 51	3 40	4 06
14	0 41	1 02	2 03	2 34	0 30	1 06	2 26	3 12	3 10	3 47	4 34	4 54
15	1 38	2 02	3 05	3 40	1 36	2 18	3 32	4 10	4 08	4 37	5 24	5 38
16	2 35	2 59	4 07	4 41	2 46	3 25	4 30	5 02	5 00	5 22	6 09	6 22
17	3 32	3 58	5 04	5 37	3 51	4 28	5 25	5 50	5 48	6 05	6 55	7 04
18	4 27	4 55	6 00	6 30	4 50	5 24	6 12	6 32	6 34	6 48	7 35	7 45
19	5 21	5 50	6 52	7 20	5 44	6 12	6 58	7 15	7 16	7 28	8 17	8 27
20	6 13	6 42	7 40	8 06	6 34	6 59	7 41	7 55	7 58	8 08	8 58	9 08
21	7 04	7 34	8 27	8 52	7 22	7 42	8 22	8 35	8 39	8 48	9 41	9 52
22	7 55	8 24	9 13	9 36	8 06	8 24	9 05	9 16	9 22	9 30	10 26	10 37
23	8 45	9 14	10 00	10 22	8 48	9 08	9 46	9 57	10 06	10 12	11 14	11 27
24	9 34	10 04	10 48	11 10	9 32	9 50	10 33	10 42	10 56	11 03		12 07
25	10 25	10 55	11 37		10 16	10 32	11 26	11 34	11 53		0 22	1 00
26	11 17	11 47	0 00	12 32	11 04	11 18		12 28	0 01	12 53	1 17	1 54
27		12 10	0 54	1 32	11 57		0 35	1 31	1 04	1 48	2 14	2 46
28	0 40	1 07	1 50	2 35	0 11	1 00	1 42	2 32	2 03	2 40	3 06	3 37
29	1 35	2 05			1 12	2 06	2 44	3 24	2 58	3 28	4 00	4 27
30	2 30	3 05			2 16	3 08	3 39	4 10	3 48	4 14	4 50	5 16
31	3 24	4 02			3 18	4 02			4 34	4 58		

Hertzog's Hotel,

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD,

32 Washington Square,

NEWPORT, R. I.

McLENNAN BROS.,

MERCHANT

TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men's Furnishing Goods,

164 Thames St., **Newport, R. I.**

Our Specialties.

FULL DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
LADIES' GARMENTS,
LIVERIES,
SILK AND FELT HATS,
SHIRTS TO ORDER,
UNDERWEAR,
NECKWEAR,

PRESSING AND REPAIRING.



HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY FOR THE

What Cheer Custom Shirt Co.,

WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE AND FILL ORDERS
FOR CUSTOM SHIRTS AT PRICES RANGING FROM

$18 TO $42 PER DOZEN.

MATERIAL AND FIT GUARANTEED.

Tide Table for Newport.

Continued from page 2.

THIS TABLE GIVES THE PRECISE TIME OF HIGH WATER AT NEWPORT.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

DAY.	JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPT.				OCT.				NOV.				DEC.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
1	5	40	6	05	7	10	7	31	8	26	8	50	8	44	9	10	9	41	10	17	10	02	10	45
2	6	31	6	54	8	00	8	21	9	14	9	35	9	28	9	55	10	26	11	10	10	52	11	38
3	7	21	7	43	8	49	9	10	9	57	10	24	10	10	10	43	11	17			11	46		
4	8	12	8	34	9	38	10	00	10	45	11	12	10	57	11	37	0	09	12	17	0	34	12	44
5	9	06	9	25	10	28	10	50	11	34			11	50			1	15	1	24	1	27	1	42
6	9	58	10	19	11	19	11	43	0	07	12	28	0	36	12	51	2	15	2	25	2	19	2	36
7	10	55	11	14			12	12	1	07	1	27	1	47	1	57	3	09	3	20	3	08	3	26
8	11	51			0	38	1	07	2	13	2	30	2	54	3	01	3	54	4	10	3	52	4	13
9	0	12	12	48	1	38	2	04	3	20	3	31	3	50	4	00	4	34	4	54	4	37	4	57
10	1	10	1	45	2	41	3	01	4	15	4	28	4	35	4	50	5	14	5	35	5	21	5	40
11	2	10	2	40	3	42	4	00	5	07	5	19	5	15	5	32	5	54	6	13	6	04	6	27
12	3	10	3	35	4	39	4	51	5	48	6	03	5	50	6	11	6	31	6	51	6	48	7	12
13	4	07	4	25	5	30	5	40	6	24	6	42	6	27	6	49	7	10	7	32	7	34	8	00
14	5	00	5	14	6	14	6	25	7	00	7	20	7	02	7	22	7	52	8	15	8	21	8	51
15	5	50	6	00	6	54	7	08	7	34	7	55	7	37	7	58	8	37	9	02	9	12	9	47
16	6	34	6	43	7	30	7	46	8	09	8	30	8	16	8	37	9	27	9	55	10	07	10	45
17	7	15	7	26	8	07	8	24	8	45	9	06	8	57	9	18	10	18	10	58	11	05	11	46
18	7	55	8	09	8	42	9	01	9	25	9	45	9	44	10	09	11	19					12	07
19	8	35	8	48	9	17	9	39	10	10	10	31	10	35	11	08	0	05	12	25	0	47	1	07
20	9	14	9	28	9	57	10	17	11	00	11	25	11	34			1	14	1	32	1	47	2	10
21	9	54	10	10	10	43	11	01	11	57			0	18	12	41	2	17	2	37	2	45	3	09
22	10	34	10	52	11	32	11	54	0	32	1	01	1	31	1	54	3	16	3	36	3	39	4	04
23	11	22	11	40			12	28	1	45	2	12	2	39	3	00	4	09	4	31	4	29	4	57
24			12	12	0	55	1	30	2	55	3	20	3	41	4	01	4	58	5	22	5	17	5	48
25	0	32	1	06	2	02	2	35	4	00	4	21	4	35	4	57	5	43	6	10	6	04	6	35
26	1	30	2	05	3	10	3	48	4	56	5	19	5	26	5	48	6	27	6	56	6	48	7	22
27	2	30	3	03	4	14	4	39	5	48	6	10	6	10	6	34	7	10	7	41	7	32	8	05
28	3	30	4	00	5	12	5	35	6	34	6	58	6	52	7	18	7	54	8	24	8	15	8	48
29	4	28	4	56	6	05	6	27	7	18	7	42	7	34	7	58	8	35	9	09	8	58	9	31
30	5	25	5	51	6	55	7	16	8	01	8	26	8	15	8	45	9	18	9	54	9	42	10	14
31	6	18	6	41	7	41	8	03					8	58	9	28					10	26	11	00

GEORGE H. CARR,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

172 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Book-Binding, Card Engraving and Printing. Playing Cards.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pictures framed and unframed. Subscriptions received for all Magazines.

N. B. Any article not in stock ordered promptly.

JOSEPH T. PERRY. GARDNER S. PERRY.

MAIN OFFICE,

187 THAMES STREET.

YARD AND WHARF,

BULL'S WHARF.

PERRY BROS.,

ALL KINDS OF COAL OF BEST QUALITY
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
PURPOSES, ALSO

HICKORY, OAK, MAPLE,

SOUTHERN AND

EASTERN PINE WOOD

Sawed and Split to Order.

COAL

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Location of Boxes.

3. City Hall.
4. Downing street and Bellevue avenue.
5. Brown & Howard's wharf and Thames street.
12. Third and Poplar streets.
14. Thames and Poplar streets.
15. Old Colony Round House, private.
16. Second and Cherry streets.
21. No. 4 Engine House, Equality Park.
23. Marlborough street and Broadway.
24. Bull and Kay streets.
25. Broadway opposite Bedlow avenue.
26. Broadway and Malbone avenue.
27. Catherine street and Rhode Island av.
28. Gould and Warner streets.
29. Kay and Everett streets.
31. Police Station.
32. Hazard avenue.
34. Mary and Spring streets.
41. Custom House, Franklin street.
42. Levin and Thomas streets.
43. Bath road and Gibbs avenue.
45. Spring and Pope streets.
46. Parker avenue and Annandale road.
51. No. 6 Engine House, Thames street.
52. Bellevue and Narragansett avenues.
53. East Bowery and Freebody streets.
54 Bellevue and Bancroft avenues.
56. Bellevue avenue and Ledge road.
57. Coggeshall and Wheatland avenues.
62. Connection and Marchant streets.
163. Beacon Hill.

Fire Department Signals.

FIRST ALARM—Number of either Box repeated four times, followed by thirty strokes on the Church Bells.

SECOND ALARM—22 (I I I I) struck after a first alarm.

GENERAL ALARM—6 (I I I I I I) struck after either the first or second alarm calls out the whole department.

STILL ALARM—2 (I I) strokes calls emergency corps.

PRACTICE—1 (I) stroke preceding an alarm from either box indicates that the alarm is for practice, and not for fire.

RE-CALL—3 (I I I) strokes after either alarm indicates that the fire is under control and relieves the companies held in reserve.

FIREWARDS' SPECIAL—3 (I I I) strokes calls the Firewards to Headquarters in special session.

OFFICERS' SPECIAL—1 (I) stroke within thirty minutes after the Firewards' Special, calls all Foremen and Assistant Foremen to Headquarters.

DEPARTMENT SPECIAL—7 (I I I I I I I) strokes within thirty minutes after the Fireward's Special, calls all the Firemen to their respective Stations, Foremen and Bell Ringers reporting promptly at Headquarters for orders.

TIME AND TEST OF ALARM—1 (I) stroke at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

Police Department Signals.

POLICE SPECIAL—121 (I I I I) calls all Policemen not on duty to report at Police Station.

School Department Signals.

Thirteen—(I I I I) strokes at the following hours only, viz.—At 8.15 A. M.—No morning session. At 11.40 A. M.—One session. At 1.15 P. M.—No afternoon session.

General Information.

Keys of the Fire Alarm Boxes are placed with the residents in the immediate vicinity of the several Boxes, also with all the Policemen.

Key holders upon positive information of a fire in their immediate vicinity (nearer to that box than any other) may unlock the box and if the small gong in the box is not striking, may pull the hook down once, and let go; if the small gong in the box does not immediately respond by striking the number of the box, and the Fire Alarm Bells are not striking, do not hold down the hook or pull it a second time, but proceed promptly to pull the next nearest box, as the failure of the box to respond on either the gong in the box or on the Alarm Bells would indicate something wrong with the box or circuit, with which the adjacent boxes would not be affected, as they are arranged on separate circuits.

Key holders are instructed that a box must never be pulled for a fire seen at a distance, or their keys entrusted to boys or irresponsible persons.

One stroke of the Alarm Bells, or two strokes, with an interval between them, only indicates that the alarm is being tested.

The Chief Engineer will use the Fire Alarm to transmit his orders to the whole department or any details thereof.

The above Details, Signals, &c., will be observed and obeyed as a General Order and will supersede all others on and after March 13, 1893.

Franklin Bakery,

COR. SPRING AND MARY STREETS,

NEWPORT, R. I.



All varieties of Bread, Cakes, Rolls, Pastry. Crackers at Wholesale and Retail.

HOME-MADE BREAD A SPECIALTY.

R. & W. FRANKLIN, Proprietors.

Drugs and Medicines,

A Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions Receive Especial Attention.



Only the Purest Drugs Used in Compounding. A Full Stock of Fancy Articles from which to select.

For Chapped Hands nothing equals Rose Marine Lotion, For sale by

CHARLES M. COLE,
DRUGGIST,
302 THAMES ST., Near Post Office.

G. B. REYNOLDS & CO.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

Newport, R. I.

Dealers in the best varieties of Family Coal. English, Scotch, American and Cannel

COAL.

Hickory, Pine, Oak and Southern Pine

WOOD.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL FOR STEAM PURPOSES.

CITY WATER DELIVERED FROM HYDRANTS ON THE WHARF.

Records of Important Events

In Newport and Vicinity during 1893.

Taken from the Files of the Newport Mercury.

The record begins Dec. 3, 1892, and closes Dec. 6, 1893.

DECEMBEB, 1892.

12. Walter Watson of Jamestown burned to death in the conflagration of his home.
9. Rev. Wm. S. Child, D. D., rector of St. Mathew's church, Jamestown, and one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in the diocese, died at his home in Jamestown. Funeral solemnized on the 12th and the remains taken to Springfield for burial.
11. A seal 5ft. long and weighing 192 pounds was caught by one of the men at the Life Saving Station and purchased for a present to the Natural History Society.
12. Adjourned session of the September term of the Supreme Court opened at the State House.
13. New Emergency Hospital at Eagle Crest inspected by the City Council and pronounced satisfactory.
14. Miss Helen Louise Gammell, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ives Gammell, married to Mr. Arthur Herbert, under-secretary of the British Legation.
15. Newport Observer bought by Mr. Horatio G. Wood.
19. Adjourned session of the November term of the Court of Common Pleas opened at the State House.
19. Mr. George A. Weaver's new block, replacing that burned to the ground in Aprll, formally opened to the public.
22. New Knights of Pythias Lodge instituted at Block Island.
24. Patrick O'Connell, while seeing friends off at the Old Colony depot, fell from the platform and being struck by the rear truck of the last car, received injuries from the effects of which he died without recovering consciousness.
27. Final meeting of the City Council for 1892.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne

Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Elegant New Millinery Parlors added to this well known Establishment.

Largest Millinery House in the city, everything in the line can be found there. Novelties continually added in every department throughout the season. Trimmed Hats and Bonnets on hand and trimmed to order at short notice. Prices very low at

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

T. E. SHERMAN,

DEALER IN

MEATS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

No. 122 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Connected by Telephone.

JANUARY, 1893.

2. City Government for 1893 inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.
3. The gable, 35x30 feet on the Broadway front of the Presbyterian church on Broadway, fell.
3. First meeting of the City Council for 1893.
21. Capt. Gideon Wilcox, an old and respected citizen of Tiverton, died after a long and painful illness.
23. Geo. M. Cooper, while painting at the new residence of Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, fell from a ladder and received injuries from which he died.

FEBRUARY.

1 Hon. Wm. J. Swinburne retired from business.
20. Mrs. Benj. Finch died at her residence on School street.
20. Coal barge Reliance, of the Reading R. R. Co., with 1450 tons of coal, driven on the rocks on the west side of Block Island and the Captain, his wife and a crew of three men lost.

MARCH.

13. Republicans held their primary meeting and nominated their Assembly ticket.
15. Democrats held their primary meeting and nominated their Assembly ticket.
21. Newport Artillery Company gave a full dress battalion drill and dress parade in honor of Col. Thomas' return from New York.
25. Col. Agustus Perry Sherman, one of Newport's most prominent citizens died.

APRIL.

5. Spring election. The entire Democratic Assembly ticket elected.
8. Announced to the people of St. John's chapel that they were to have a new church built for them. Donor believed to be Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie.
11. Steamer Tockwogh of the Newport and Wickford R. R. & S. B. Co., burned to the water's edge at Wickford.
29. Henry R. A. Carey, representative-elect to the General Assembly, died at the Everet House, New York.

MAY.

—. Purchase of the lot corner of Washington and Willow streets by Mrs. Zabriskie confirms the rumor that she is the donor of the new chapel for the Point.
10. Bee Hive Building set back, thus materializing the long-talked of project of widening Thames street.
12. Bryer's Exchange considerably damaged by fire.
23. Bye-election held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. R. A. Carey, Samuel R. Honey, democrat, elected.
24. New Steamer General, replacing the Tockwogh, went on the line.
30. 'Lection Day.

JUNE.

10. Work begun on the new Townsend Industrial School, Col. James Fludder architect and Mr. Peter Knowe contractor.
14. The Viking ship arrived from Norway and remained until the 16th. During her stay her officers and crew were entertained by the city and by private individuals.
20. Princess Eulalia of Spain paid an informal visit to Newport.
30. An Explosion at the Torpedo Station broke several windows and J. Harry Brown, who was working among the gun cotton, had his fingers badly torn.

JOHN ALDERSON,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 17 MILL STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a Specialty. Liveries of every description made to order.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

DEALER IN

Furniture

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Also Furnishing Undertaker.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Etc., Furnished at Short Notice.

16 Franklin Street, - - - Newport, R. I.

Residence, No. 1 School Street.

JULY.

3. William A. Barber, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Newport, died.
3. Fire and explosion at the Torpedo Station. Jeremiah Harrington, Frank Laughlin and Michael O'Regan killed and many injured.
5. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore paid a brief visit to Newport.
7. Judge Blatchford died at his residence on Greenough Place.
20. Training and Torpedo Stations officially inspected by Secretary Herbert.
25. His Royal Highness Jajatjit Singh Rajah Rajagan of Kapurthalia visited Newport.
28. Three Russian ships, Dimitri Donskoi, Rhynda and Admiral Nachimoff arrived in Newport.

AUGUST.

4. The Russians depart.
19. Annual coaching parade.
21. Death of George Babcock Hazard, donor of the Hazard Memorial School.
22. Robert D. Warren won the Tennis Championship.

SEPTEMBER.

29. Corner stone of the Zabriskie Memorial Chapel on the Point laid with appropriate ceremonies.

OCTOBER.

1. Newport Artillery Co. started for the World's Fair, accompanied by a large party.
7. Edward Luby, fireman of the City of Fitchburg, drowned in the Old Colony Co's north slip.
8 Charles Cole, of Gloucester, Mass., drowned off Perry Mill wharf.
12. Artillery Company return from their trip to Chicago and make a street parade.
12. Republicans held their caucus and nominated candidates for the city government of 1893.
19. City Treasurer David M. Coggeshall died, after serving the city as treasurer 24 years.
23. Special session of City Council to fill the vacancy in the office of City Treasurer. John S. Coggeshatl chosen.
25. City election, D. B. Fearing, Democrat, elected Mayor. Republicans elect aldermen and councilmen from the Frst, Second and Third Wards and Democrats win the Fourth and Fifth.

NOVEMBER.

6. Newport Horticultural Society held the most successful chrysanthemum show in the history of the organization.
16. Mr. Thos. S. Burdick, for many years an officer of the Newport Artillery Company, died suddenly while waiting to embark on the Providence boat.
20. Industrial Education incorporated into the Public School System.
20. Embankment at the Torpedo Station, which was being undermined, caved in, killing one man and injuring seven.
26. Philip Caswell, one of the oldest citizens of Jamestown, died.

DECEMBER.

5. City Council held its regular meeting and passed an ordinance putting the Newport Fire Department on a permanent basis in conformity with the State law recently enacted.
6. Debate held at the Unity Club between two Yale and two Harvard students. Subject—Should United States Senators be Elected by Popular Vote?

M. A. McCormick,

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

Carpenter

and

Builder.

All Orders for Jobbing Promptly Attended To and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

RESIDENCE, 31 DEARBORN St.

SHOP, KINSLEY'S WHARF.

BROWN & HOWARD,

COAL

AND

WOOD,

Brown & Howard's Wharf,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Southern Pine Wood Used Only For Kindlings.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

Successors to
HAZARD & HORTON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FURNITURE,

ALSO DEALERS IN

Modern and - -

Antique Furniture,

FAYAL,

WILLOW,

- and -

RATTAN

Piazza Furniture.

Mattresses and Spring Beds made to order. Furniture recovered. Mattresses made over, Curtains, Shades, Rattan Piazza Shades and Awnings made and put up. Mantels made to order. Original designs for Furniture and Mantels. Repairing Anique and other Furniture.

Furniture and Crockery Packed and Shipped.

J. W. HORTON.
F. A. WARD.

42 CHURCH ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

1894

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JULY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AUGUST

..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMB'R

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER

..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOVEMBER

..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DECEMBER

..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..



A FEATHER IN HER CAP.

ALMANAC

for

1894

Illustrated by Celebrated Artists.

PUBLISHED BY

NEWPORT MERCURY,

JOHN P. SANBORN, PROPRIETOR,

NEWPORT, R. I.



A PARISIAN SOIRÉE.—By F. A. Bridgeman.

1st month.] **JANUARY.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	Moon Rises. H.	M.	Moon's Phases.
1	1	M	12	3	59	7	25	4	44	2	31	
2	2	T	12	4	37	7	25	4	44	3	35	
3	3	W	12	4	55	7	25	4	45	4	38	
4	4	T	12	5	32	7	25	4	46	5	39	
5	5	F	12	5	49	7	25	4	47	6	37	
6	6	S	12	6	15	7	25	4	48	sets.		N.
7	7	Su	12	6	41	7	25	4	49	5	9	
8	8	M	12	7	7	7	25	4	50	6	12	
9	9	T	12	7	32	7	24	4	51	7	16	
10	10	W	12	7	56	7	24	4	52	8	21	
11	11	T	12	8	20	7	24	4	53	9	26	
12	12	F	12	8	43	7	24	4	54	10	30	
13	13	S	12	9	5	7	23	4	55	11	36	
14	14	Su	12	9	27	7	23	4	56	morn		1 q.
15	15	M	12	9	48	7	22	4	58	0	44	
16	16	T	12	10	9	7	22	4	59	1	58	
17	17	W	12	10	28	7	21	5	0	3	16	
18	18	T	12	10	47	7	21	5	1	4	33	
19	19	F	12	11	6	7	20	5	2	5	46	
20	20	S	12	11	23	7	20	5	3	6	51	
21	21	Su	12	11	40	7	19	5	4	rises.		F.
22	22	M	12	11	56	7	19	5	6	6	27	
23	23	T	12	12	11	7	18	5	7	7	46	
24	24	W	12	12	25	7	17	5	8	8	58	
25	25	T	12	12	39	7	16	5	9	10	8	
26	26	F	12	12	52	7	16	5	10	11	14	
27	27	S	12	13	3	7	15	5	12	morn		
28	28	Su	12	13	15	7	14	5	13	0	20	4 q.
29	29	M	12	13	25	7	13	5	14	1	26	
30	30	T	12	13	35	7	12	5	15	2	30	
31	31	W	12	13	43	7	11	5	17	3	33	

THE GEM CALENDAR.

(FOR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.)

January—*Garnet*—Constancy and fidelity.

February—*Amethyst*—Preventive against passions and drunkenness.

March—*Chrysoprase* (*Bloodstone Heliotrope.*)—Courage and wisdom—Firmness in affection.

April—*Sapphire*—Frees from enchantment, and denotes repentance and kindness.

May—*Emerald*—Discovers false and true witnesses. Insures happiness.

June—*Agate*—Insures long life, health and prosperity.

July—*Ruby*—Discovers poison; cures evils from the unkindness of friends.

August—*Sardonyx*—Insures conjugal felicity.

September—*Chrysolite*—Freeth from passions and sadness.

October—*Opal*—Denotes hope and sharpens the sight.

November—*Topaz*—Fidelity and friendship; calms passions—prevents bad dreams.

December—*Turquoise*—Prosperity in love.



NIAGARA FALLS.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA, ETC., 1894.

ECLIPSES, 1894 (Standard Time.)

In the year 1894 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 21. Visible more or less to the extreme western portion of North America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific Ocean. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the Moon will set in the morning dimmed with penumbral shade. Occurring as follows:

PACIFIC STANDARD.

	h.	m.
Moon enters Penumbra	3	57 M.
Moon enters Shadow	5	25 M.
Middle of Eclipse	6	20 M.

First contact of shadow, at south point of the Moon's limb.
Magnitude of Eclipse = 0.248 (Moon's diameter = 1.)

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, April 6. Invisible to America. Visible to eastern Europe and Asia.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 14, 15. Visible more or less to North and South America, the western portions of Europe and Africa, and the Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans. Occurring as follows:

STANDARD.	EASTERN.			CENTRAL.			MOUNTAIN.			PACIFIC.		
	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters Penumbra	14	8	58 A.	14	7	58 A.	14	6	58 A.	14	5	58 A.
Moon enters Shadow		10	35 A.		9	35 A.		8	35 A.		7	35 A.
Middle of Eclipse		11	31 A.		10	31 A.		9	31 A.		8	31 A.
Moon leaves Shadow	15	0	27 M.		11	27 A.		10	27 A.		9	27 A.
Moon leaves Penumbra		2	4 M.	15	1	4 M.	15	0	4 M.		11	4 A.

First contact of shadow, at north point of the Moon's limb.
Magnitude of Eclipse = 0.231 (Moon's diameter = 1.)

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, September 29. Invisible to America. Visible to portions of Africa, Hindostan and Australia, and to the Indian Ocean.

A Transit of Mercury, November 10. Visible generally to North and South America, the western portions of Europe and Africa, eastern Australia, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Occurring as follows:

STANDARD.	INGRESS.		EGRESS.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.
Eastern	10	56 M.	4	12 A.
Central	9	56 M.	3	12 A.
Mountain	8	56 M.	2	12 A.
Pacific	7	56 M.	1	12 A.

Ingress, on the eastern limb of the Sun.



AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.—By Vibert.

2nd month.] **FEBRUARY.** [28 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
32	1	T	12 13 51	7 10	5 18	4 31	
33	2	F	12 13 59	7 10	5 19	5 24	
34	3	S	12 14 5	7 9	5 20	6 10	
35	4	Su	12 14 11	7 7	5 22	6 48	
36	5	M	12 14 15	7 6	5 23	sets.	N.
37	6	T	12 14 19	7 5	5 24	6 13	
38	7	W	12 14 22	7 4	5 25	7 18	
39	8	T	12 14 24	7 3	5 26	8 24	
40	9	F	12 14 26	7 2	5 28	9 30	
41	10	S	12 14 27	7 1	5 29	10 37	
42	11	Su	12 14 27	7 0	5 30	11 46	
43	12	M	12 14 26	6 58	5 31	morn	
44	13	T	12 14 24	6 57	5 32	1 0	1 q.
45	14	W	12 14 22	6 56	5 34	2 16	
46	15	T	12 14 19	6 54	5 35	3 29	
47	16	F	12 14 15	6 53	5 36	4 36	
48	17	S	12 14 10	6 52	5 37	5 32	
49	18	Su	12 14 5	6 50	5 39	6 17	
50	19	M	12 13 59	6 49	5 40	rises.	F.
51	20	T	12 13 52	6 48	5 41	6 32	
52	21	W	12 13 45	6 46	5 42	7 43	
53	22	T	12 13 37	6 45	5 43	8 54	
54	23	F	12 13 29	6 43	5 45	10 2	
55	24	S	12 13 19	6 42	5 46	11 10	
56	25	Su	12 13 10	6 40	5 47	morn	
57	26	M	12 13 0	6 39	5 48	0 17	
58	27	T	12 12 49	6 38	5 49	1 21	4 q.
59	28	W	12 12 37	6 36	5 50	2 21	

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF STATES.

Wisconsin—Badger State.
Massachusetts—Bay State.
Mississippi—Bayou State.
Arkansas—Bear State.
Louisiana—Creole State.
Delaware—Diamond State.
New York—Empire State.
New York—Excelsior State.
Connecticut—Freestone State.
New Hampshire—Granite State.
Vermont—Green Mountain State.
Iowa—Hawkeye State.
Indiana—Hoosier State.
Pennsylvania—Keystone State.
Michigan—Lake State.
Texas—Lone-Star State.
Maine—Lumber State.
Virginia—Mother of Presidents.
Virginia—Mother of States.
Connecticut—Nutmeg State.
Massachusetts—Old Colony.
Virginia—Old Dominion.
North Carolina—Old North State.
South Carolina—Palmetto State.
Florida—Peninsular State.
Maine—Pine Tree State.
Illinois—Prairie State.
North Carolina—Turpentine State.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1894.

MORNING STARS.—Mercury, about April 10, August 8, and November 27.
Venus, from February 15, until November 30.
Mars, until October 20.
Jupiter, from June 4, until December 22.
Saturn, until April 11, and after October 21.

EVENING STARS.—Mercury, about February 25, June 23, and October 19.
Venus, until February 15, and after November 30.
Mars, after October 20.
Jupiter, until June 4, and after December 22.
Saturn, from April 11, until October 21.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST IN 1894.

Mercury, February 21, May 23, August 19, and November 25.
Venus, January 10, and March 22.
Mars, October 20.
Jupiter, December 22.
Saturn, April 11.
Uranus, May 3.
Neptune, December 6.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, 1894.

Dominical Letter.....G	Solar Cycle.....27
Epact.....23	Roman Indication.....7
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....14	Julian Period.....6607

EMBER DAYS, 1894.

February 14, 16, 17. May 16, 18, 19. September 19, 21, 22. December 19, 21, 22

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, 1894.

Epiphany.....January 6	Rogation Sunday.....April 29
Septuagesima Sunday.....January 21	Ascension Day.....May 3
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday...Feb. 4	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....May 13
Ash Wednesday.....February 7	Trinity Sunday.....May 20
First Sunday in Lent.....February 11	Corpus Christi.....May 24
St. David.....March 1	St. John, Baptist.....June 24
St. Patrick.....March 17	Michælmas Day.....September 29
Palm Sunday.....March 18	St. Andrew.....November 30
Good Friday.....March 23	First Sunday in Advent.....December 2
Annunciation.....March 25	St. Thomas.....December 21
Easter Sunday.....March 25	Christmas Day.....December 25
Low Sunday.....April 1	

The Jewish year 5655 begins October 1, or at sunset of September 30.
The 119th year of the Independence of the United States begins July 4.
The Mohammedan year 1312 begins July 5.

SEASONS FOR 1894. (Eastern Standard Time.)

Winter begins	1893, December	21, 9h. 7m.	a. m., and lasts	89d.	0h. 52m.
Spring "	1894, March	20, 9h. 59m.	" "	92d.	19h. 58m.
Summer "	1894, June	21, 5h. 57m.	" "	93d.	14h. 30m.
Autumn "	1894, September	22, 8h. 27m.	p. m., "	89d.	18h. 31m.
Winter "	1894, December	21, 2h. 58m.	" "	Tropical year 365d.	5h. 49m.





THE PROPOSAL.—By J. H. Williams.

3d month.] **MARCH.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.			Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.		Moon's Phases.
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
60	1	T	12	12	26	6	35	5	51	3	17	
61	2	F	12	12	13	6	33	5	52	4	6	
62	3	S	12	12	1	6	31	5	54	4	48	
63	4	Su	12	11	47	6	30	5	55	5	22	
64	5	M	12	11	34	6	28	5	56	5	50	
65	6	T	12	11	20	6	27	5	57	6	14	
66	7	W	12	11	5	6	25	5	58	sets.		N.
67	8	T	12	10	50	6	24	5	59	7	20	
68	9	F	12	10	35	6	22	6	0	8	27	
69	10	S	12	10	19	6	20	6	1	9	38	
70	11	Su	12	10	3	6	19	6	2	10	51	
71	12	M	12	9	47	6	17	6	3	morn		
72	13	T	12	9	31	6	15	6	5	0	7	
73	14	W	12	9	14	6	14	6	6	1	20	1 q.
74	15	T	12	8	57	6	12	6	7	2	27	
75	16	F	12	8	39	6	11	6	8	3	26	
76	17	S	12	8	22	6	9	6	9	4	13	
77	18	Su	12	8	4	6	7	6	10	4	49	
78	19	M	12	7	46	6	6	6	11	5	19	
79	20	T	12	7	28	6	4	6	12	5	43	
80	21	W	12	7	10	6	2	6	13	rises.		F.
81	22	T	12	6	52	6	1	6	14	7	43	
82	23	F	12	6	33	5	59	6	15	8	50	
83	24	S	12	6	15	5	57	6	16	9	58	
84	25	Su	12	5	56	5	56	6	17	11	6	
85	26	M	12	5	38	5	54	6	18	morn		
86	27	T	12	5	19	5	52	6	19	0	10	
87	28	W	12	5	1	5	51	6	20	1	9	
88	29	T	12	4	43	5	49	6	21	2	0	4 q.
89	30	F	12	4	24	5	47	6	22	2	44	
90	31	S	12	4	6	5	45	6	23	3	21	

RAILWAY SIGNALS.

One pull of bell cord signifies "stop."
Two pulls means "go ahead."
Three pulls means "back up."
One whistle signifies "down-brakes."
Two whistles signifies "off-brakes."
Three whistles means "back up."
Continued whistles indicate "danger."
Short rapid whistles, "a cattle alarm."

A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes means "go ahead."

A slowly sweeping meeting of the hands over the head signifies "back slowly."

A downward motion of the hands, with extended arms, signifies "stop."

A beckoning motion with one hand indicates "back."

A red flag waved up the track indicates "danger."

A red flag by the roadside means "danger ahead."

A red flag carried on a locomotive signifies "an engine following."

A red flag raised at a station means "stop."

A lantern swung at right angles across the track means "stop."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start."

A lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

There are 2,754 languages.

America was discovered in 1492.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

A span is ten and seven-eighth inches.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

Watches were first constructed in 1476.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The average human life is thirty-one years.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Space has a temperature of 200 degrees below zero.

The nearest fixed star is 16,000,000,000 miles distant, and takes three years for its light to reach the earth.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Robert Bonner refused $100,000.00 for the famous trotter Maud S.

Until 1776, cotton-spinning was performed by the hand spinning wheel.

Measure 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

The first sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first knives were used in England, and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1559.

The national colors of the United States were adopted by Congress in 1777.

The cost of coal burned by an ocean steamer on a trip will average $13,000.

The sun is 92,500,000 miles from the earth. The latter receives only one two-billionth of the solar heat.

RELATING TO PROMISSORY NOTES.

Demand Notes are payable on presentation without grace, and bear legal interest, after a demand has been made, if not so written. An endorser on a demand note is holden only for a limited time, variable in different states.

A Negotiable Note must be made payable either to bearer, or be properly endorsed by the person to whose order it is made. If the endorser wishes to avoid responsibility, he can endorse "without recourse."

A Joint Note is one signed by two or more persons, who each becomes liable for the whole amount.

Three Days' Grace are allowed on all time notes, after the time for payment expires; if not then paid, the endorser, if any, should be legally notified, to be holden.

Notes Falling Due Sunday, or on a legal holiday, must be paid the day previous.

Notes Dated Sunday are void.

Altering a Note in any manner by the holder, makes it void.

Notes Given by Minors are void.

The Maker of a note that is lost or stolen is not released from payment if the amount and consideration can be proven.

Notes Obtained by Fraud, or given by an intoxicated person, can not be collected.

An Endorser has a right of action against all whose names were previously on a note endorsed by him.

Deposits of Money in a Bank placed to the credit of depositors, are always subject to their check for full amount due.

Excessive Heat in the Past.—In 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. The heat in several French provinces, during the summer of 1705, was equal to that of a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dare venture out between noon and 4 P. M. In 1718 many shops had to close. The theaters never opened their doors for three months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1778 the heat of Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath and people had to take refuge under the ground. In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up, and the fruit dried on the tree. The furniture and wood-work in dwelling houses cracked and split up; meat went bad in an hour.



EVENTIDE.

By Otto Wahlberg.

4th month.] **APRIL.** [30 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
91	1	Su	12 3 48	5 44	6 24	3 51	
92	2	M	12 3 30	5 42	6 26	4 16	
93	3	T	12 3 12	5 41	6 27	4 39	
94	4	W	12 2 55	5 39	6 28	5 0	
95	5	T	12 2 37	5 37	6 29	5 21	N.
96	6	F	12 2 20	5 36	6 30	sets.	
97	7	S	12 2 3	5 34	6 31	8 37	
98	8	Su	12 1 46	5 32	6 32	9 54	
99	9	M	12 1 29	5 31	6 33	11 10	
100	10	T	12 1 13	5 29	6 34	morn	
101	11	W	12 0 57	5 28	6 35	0 21	
102	12	T	12 0 41	5 26	6 36	1 31	1 q.
103	13	F	12 0 26	5 25	6 37	2 12	
104	14	S	12 0 10	5 23	6 38	2 51	
105	15	Su	11 59 56	5 21	6 39	3 23	
106	16	M	11 59 41	5 20	6 40	3 49	
107	17	T	11 59 27	5 18	6 41	4 11	
108	18	W	11 59 13	5 17	6 42	4 32	
109	19	T	11 59 0	5 15	6 43	4 54	F.
110	20	F	11 58 47	5 14	6 44	rises.	
111	21	S	11 58 34	5 13	6 45	8 49	
112	22	Su	11 58 22	5 11	6 46	9 56	
113	23	M	11 58 11	5 10	6 47	10 56	
114	24	T	11 57 59	5 8	6 48	11 50	
115	25	W	11 57 49	5 7	6 49	morn	
116	26	T	11 57 39	5 5	6 50	0 39	
117	27	F	11 57 29	5 4	6 51	1 19	4 q.
118	28	S	11 57 20	5 3	6 52	1 51	
119	29	Su	11 57 11	5 1	6 53	2 18	
120	30	M	11 57 3	5 0	6 54	2 41	

IN THE SICK ROOM.

To Stop Bleeding.—Apply wet tea leaves or scrapings of sole leather to a fresh cut and it will stop the bleeding, or apply a paste of flour and vinegar.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.—Bathe the feet in very hot water, drinking at the same time a pint of cayenne pepper tea, or hold both arms above the head.

For Sore Throat.—Take five cents worth chlorate of potassa, dissolve and take a teaspoonful every hour, and also gargle with it.

To Remove Warts.—Touch the warts with caustic potassa, or liquor potassa, or acetic acid. The operation is not painful, does not discolor the skin, and removes the warts in a short time, leaving the skin perfectly smooth.

Liniment.—The common May-weed blossoms put in alcohol are much superior to arnica for the same use.

For Sprains.—The white of an egg and salt mixed to a thick paste is one of the best remedies for sprains, bruises, or lameness, for man or beast. Rub well the parts affected.

To Relieve Asthma.—Wet blotting paper in strong solution of saltpetre, dry it, and burn a piece three inches square on a plate in sleeping room, and it will afford quick relief.

To Cure Chilblains.—Soak feet for fifteen minutes in warm water, put on a pair of rubbers, without stockings, and go to bed.

A WOMAN'S CHANCES OF MARRIAGE AT VARIOUS AGES.

This curiously constructed exhibit, by Dr. Granville, is drawn up from the registered cases of 876 married women in France. Owing to the difference in our climate, it will be safe to say that French women are as mature at 18 as American women at 20. Of the 876 tabulated, there were married:

Marriages.		Years of Age
3	at	13
11	at	14
16	at	15
43	at	16
45	at	17
77	at	18
115	at	19
118	at	20
86	at	21
85	at	22
59	at	23
53	at	24
36	at	25
24	at	26
28	at	27
22	at	28
17	at	29
9	at	30
8	at	31
5	at	32
7	at	33
5	at	34
3	at	35
0	at	36
2	at	37
0	at	38
1	at	39
0	at	40

A careful examination of statistics has demonstrated that the best results would follow if our girls did not marry until at least 20 years of age, and our men until they were 25.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

A name given to the southern boundary line of the *Free* State of Pennsylvania which formerly separated it from the *Slave* States of Maryland and Virginia. It was run—with the exception of about twenty-two miles—by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767. During the excited debate in Congress, in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

FACTS AND THEORIES CONCERNING SHOOTING STARS.

1. They are vastly more numerous than any one has an idea of who has not watched for them continuously for many nights. Astronomers who have kept a record for many years assure us that the average number seen by one observer at one place on a clear, moonless night is fourteen per hour, which is shown by calculation to be equivalent to 20,000,000 daily for the whole earth.

2. They are not terrestrial phenomena moving in the lower atmosphere, but celestial bodies moving in orbits and with velocities comparable to those of planets and comets. Their velocities are seldom under ten miles a second or over fifty, and average about thirty, the velocity of the earth in its orbit round the sun being eighteen.

3. They are of various composition, a large majority being made up of small particles which are set on fire by the resistance of the earth's atmosphere and entirely burned up and resolved into vapor long before they reach its surface; and including a few larger ones, known as meteors, which are only partly fused or glazed by heat, and reach the earth in the form of stony masses.

4. They are not uniformly distributed through space, but collect in meteoric swarms or streams, two at least of which revolve around the sun in closed rings which are intersected by the earth's orbit, causing the magnificent displays of shooting stars which are seen in August and November.

5. They are supposed to be connected with comets, it having been demonstrated by Schiaparelli that the orbit of the comet of 1066 is identical with the August swarm of meteors known as the Perseids, and connections between comets and meteor streams have been found in at least three other cases. The theory is generally entertained that comets are nothing but a condensation of meteorites rendered incandescent by the heat generated by their mutual collision when brought into close proximity.

6. Their composition, as inferred from the large meteors which reach the earth is identical, or nearly so, with that of matter brought up from great depths by volcanic eruptions. In each case they consist of two classes—one composed mainly of native iron alloyed with nickel, the other of stony matter, consisting mainly of compounds of silicon and magnesium. Most meteorites consist of compounds of the two classes, in which the stony parts seem to have broken into fragments by violent collision and become imbedded in iron which has been fused by heat into a plastic or pasty condition.



PERMIT ME.



MANY THANKS.



INTERESTING DATES OF FIRST OCCURRENCES.

Post offices were first established in 1464.

Printed musical notes were first used in 1473.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

America was discovered in 1492.

The first printing press was set up at Copenhagen in 1493.

Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

Jergens set the spinning-wheel in motion in 1530.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

The first knives were used in England, and the first wheeled carriages in France, in 1559.

Religious liberty was granted to the Huguenots in France in 1562, and was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Cervantes wrote Don Quixote in 1573.

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

The first air pump was made in 1650.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first steam engine on this continent came from England in 1753.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

Glass windows first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first sawmakers' anvil was brought to America in 1819.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826–7.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1837.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first complete sewing machine patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.



EXPECTATIONS.—By H. Le Jeune.

THE ELEVEN GREAT WONDERS IN AMERICA.

Croton Aqueduct, New York City.

City Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the largest park in the world.

Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world.

Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

Niagara Falls. A sheet of water three-quarters of a mile wide, with a fall of 175 feet.

Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek, in Virginia.

New State Capitol, at Albany, N. Y.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The Central Park, in New York City.

Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 555 feet high.

Yosemite Valley, California; 57 miles from Coulteville. A valley from eight to ten miles long, and about one mile wide. Has very steep slopes, about 3,500 feet high; has a perpendicular precipice 3,089 feet high; a rock almost perpendicular, 3,270 feet high; and waterfalls from 700 to 1,000 feet.

5th month.] **MAY.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
121	1	T	11 56 56	4 59	6 55	3 2	
122	2	W	11 56 49	4 58	6 57	3 23	
123	3	T	11 56 42	4 56	6 58	3 45	
124	4	F	11 56 37	4 55	6 59	4 9	
125	5	S	11 56 31	4 54	7 0	sets.	N.
126	6	Su	11 56 27	4 53	7 1	8 51	
127	7	M	11 56 23	4 51	7 2	10 08	
128	8	T	11 56 19	4 50	7 3	11 15	
129	9	W	11 56 16	4 49	7 4	morn	
130	10	T	11 56 13	4 48	7 5	0 9	
131	11	F	11 56 12	4 47	7 6	0 53	
132	12	S	11 56 10	4 46	7 7	1 26	1 q.
133	13	Su	11 56 10	4 45	7 8	1 52	
134	14	M	11 56 9	4 44	7 9	2 15	
135	15	T	11 56 10	4 43	7 10	2 37	
136	16	W	11 56 11	4 42	7 11	2 58	
137	17	T	11 56 12	4 41	7 12	3 21	
138	18	F	11 56 14	4 40	7 13	3 45	
139	19	S	11 56 17	4 39	7 14	rises.	F.
140	20	Su	11 56 20	4 38	7 14	8 45	
141	21	M	11 56 23	4 38	7 15	9 44	
142	22	T	11 56 27	4 37	7 16	10 34	
143	23	W	11 56 32	4 36	7 17	11 16	
144	24	T	11 56 37	4 35	7 18	11 50	
145	25	F	11 56 43	4 35	7 19	morn	
146	26	S	11 56 49	4 34	7 20	0 18	
147	27	Su	11 56 56	4 33	7 21	0 43	4 q.
148	28	M	11 57 3	4 33	7 21	1 5	
149	29	T	11 57 11	4 32	7 22	1 25	
150	30	W	11 57 19	4 32	7 23	1 46	
151	31	T	11 57 28	4 31	7 24	2 8	



THE FISHERS.—By Villeray.

6th month.] **JUNE.** [30 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
152	1	F	11 57 37	4 31	7 24	2 33	
153	2	S	11 57 46	4 30	7 25	3 5	
154	3	Su	11 57 56	4 30	7 26	3 44	N.
155	4	M	11 58 6	4 30	7 27	sets.	
156	5	T	11 58 17	4 29	7 27	10 0	
157	6	W	11 58 28	4 29	7 28	10 48	
158	7	T	11 58 39	4 29	7 28	11 25	
159	8	F	11 58 50	4 29	7 29	11 55	
160	9	S	11 59 2	4 28	7 30	morn	
161	10	Su	11 59 14	4 28	7 30	0 19	1 q.
162	11	M	11 59 26	4 28	7 31	0 42	
163	12	T	11 59 38	4 28	7 31	1 3	
164	13	W	11 59 51	4 28	7 32	1 24	
165	14	T	12 0 3	4 28	7 32	1 49	
166	15	F	12 0 16	4 28	7 32	2 16	
167	16	S	12 0 29	4 28	7 33	2 48	
168	17	Su	12 0 41	4 28	7 33	3 26	
169	18	M	12 0 54	4 28	7 33	rises.	F.
170	19	T	12 1 7	4 28	7 34	9 13	
171	20	W	12 1 20	4 28	7 34	9 50	
172	21	T	12 1 33	4 29	7 34	10 20	
173	22	F	12 1 46	4 29	7 34	10 46	
174	23	S	12 1 59	4 29	7 35	11 9	
175	24	Su	12 2 12	4 29	7 35	11 29	
176	25	M	12 2 25	4 30	7 35	11 48	
177	26	T	12 2 37	4 30	7 35	morn	4 q.
178	27	W	12 2 50	4 30	7 35	0 9	
179	28	T	12 3 2	4 31	7 35	0 33	
180	29	F	12 3 14	4 31	7 35	1 0	
181	30	S	12 3 26	4 32	7 35	1 34	

VALUE OF RARE COINS.

Value of Rare Coins.—The silver dollar of 1794 is valued at $35; 1798, with small eagle, at $2; 1799, with five stars facing, at $2; 1804, at $800; 1836, at $5; 1838, at $25; 1839, at $15; 1851, at $20; 1852, at $25; 1854, at $6; 1855, at $5; 1856, at $2; 1858, at $20.

The half-dollar of 1796 is valued at $40; 1797, at $30; 1801, at $2; 1802, at $2; 1815, at $4; 1836, reeded, at $3; 1838, Orleans, at $5; 1852, at $3; 1853, no arrows, at $15.

The silver quarter-dollar of 1796 is valued at $3; 1804, at $3; 1823, at $50; 1853, no arrows, at $4.

The silver twenty-cent pieces are: 1874, proof, valued at $10; 1877, proof, at $2; 1878, proof, at $2.

The silver dimes of 1796 are valued at $3; 1797, 16 stars, at $4; 1797, 13 stars, at $4.50; 1798, at $2; 1800, at $4; 1801 to 1804, each, at $3; 1804, at $5; 1805 to 1811, each, at 50 cents; 1811, at 75 cents; 1822, at $3; 1848, at $1.

The silver half-dime of 1794 is valued at $3; 1795, at 75 cents; 1796 and 1797, at $2 each; 1800, at 75 cents; 1801, at $1.50; 1802, at $50; 1803, at $1.50; 1805, at $3; 1846, at $1.

Of copper coins, the rarest of the half cents are: 1793, valued at $1; 1796, valued at $10; 1831, 1836, 1840 to 1849 and 1852, $4.



WAITING.—By H. Bezzenbeeger.

The rarest of the cents are: 1793, with wreath, valued at $2.50; 1793, with chain, at $3.50; 1793, with liberty cap, at $4; 1799, at $25; 1804, at $200; 1809, at $1.

WHAT A HORSE CAN DRAW.

On metal rails a horse can draw: One and two-thirds times as much as on asphalt pavement.

Three and one-third times as much as on good Belgian blocks.

Five times as much as on ordinary Belgian blocks.

Seven times as much as on good cobble stone.

Thirteen times as much as on ordinary cobble-stone.

Twenty times as much as on an earth road.

Forty times as much as on sand.

A modern compilation of engineering maxims states that a horse can drag, as compared with what he can carry on his back, in the following proportions: On the worst earthern road, three times more; on a good macadamized road, nine; on plank, twenty-five; on a stone trackway, thirty-three; and on a good railway, fifty-four times as much.

7th month.] **JULY.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
182	1	Su	12 3 38	4 32	7 35	2 19	
183	2	M	12 3 49	4 33	7 34	3 16	
184	3	T	12 4 1	4 33	7 34	sets.	N.
185	4	W	12 4 12	4 34	7 34	9 22	
186	5	T	12 4 22	4 34	7 34	9 54	
187	6	F	12 4 32	4 35	7 34	10 22	
188	7	S	12 4 42	4 36	7 33	10 45	
189	8	Su	12 4 52	4 37	7 33	11 08	
190	9	M	12 5 1	4 37	7 33	11 30	1 q.
191	10	T	12 5 9	4 38	7 32	11 53	
192	11	W	12 5 17	4 38	7 32	morn	
193	12	T	12 5 25	4 39	7 31	0 19	
194	13	F	12 5 32	4 40	7 31	0 49	
195	14	S	12 5 39	4 40	7 30	1 26	
196	15	Su	12 5 45	4 41	7 30	2 10	
197	16	M	12 5 51	4 42	7 29	3 1	
198	17	T	12 5 56	4 43	7 29	rises.	F.
199	18	W	12 6 0	4 43	7 28	8 23	
200	19	T	12 6 4	4 44	7 27	8 50	
201	20	F	12 6 8	4 45	7 27	9 13	
202	21	S	12 6 11	4 46	7 26	9 34	
203	22	Su	12 6 13	4 47	7 25	9 54	
204	23	M	12 6 15	4 48	7 24	10 13	
205	24	T	12 6 17	4 49	7 23	10 34	
206	25	W	12 6 17	4 49	7 22	10 59	4 q.
207	26	T	12 6 17	4 50	7 21	11 29	
208	27	F	12 6 17	4 51	7 21	morn	
209	28	S	12 6 16	4 52	7 20	0 7	
210	29	Su	12 6 14	4 53	7 19	0 57	
211	30	M	12 6 12	4 54	7 18	2 0	
212	31	T	12 6 9	4 55	7 17	3 17	



HAPPY DAYS.



THE PET.—By Lauges.

GOOD FORM IN CARDS.

For a lady to send up her card when calling upon a stranger.

For husband and wife to have each a separate visiting card.

For a married lady to use her husband's full name or last name and initials.

For a lady to leave her husband's card, as well as her own, after a dinner party.

For a lady to have her reception day engraved in the left hand corner of the card.

For a lady to prefix "Mrs." or "Miss," as the case may be, to her name on a visiting card.

For residents in a small suburban town to put the name of it on their cards in order to avoid confusion.

To use the full name on a visiting card, as "Mrs. Joel Cotton Smith," or "Miss Clara Howard Jameson."

For a lady, if admitted to make a call, to leave the cards of the gentlemen of her family on the hall table.

For a lady, if admitted to make a call, to leave her card on the hall table and send her name up by the servant.

For a lady to leave her husband's card and those of her sons and daughters in making the first call of the season.

8th month.] **AUGUST.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon. Washington Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	Moon Sets. H.	M.	Moon's Phases.
213	1	W	12	6	6	4	56	7	16	sets.		N.
214	2	T	12	6	2	4	57	7	15	8	20	
215	3	F	12	5	58	4	58	7	13	8	46	
216	4	S	12	5	52	4	59	7	12	9	9	
217	5	Su	12	5	46	5	0	7	11	9	32	
218	6	M	12	5	40	5	1	7	10	9	55	
219	7	T	12	5	33	5	2	7	9	10	20	
220	8	W	12	5	25	5	3	7	7	10	49	1 q.
221	9	T	12	5	17	5	4	7	6	11	24	
222	10	F	12	5	8	5	5	7	5	morn		
223	11	S	12	4	59	5	6	7	4	0	6	
224	12	Su	12	4	49	5	7	7	2	0	55	
225	13	M	12	4	38	5	8	7	1	1	51	
226	14	T	12	4	27	5	9	7	0	2	52	
227	15	W	12	4	16	5	10	6	58	3	56	
228	16	T	12	4	3	5	11	6	57	rises.		F.
229	17	F	12	3	51	5	12	6	55	7	40	
230	18	S	12	3	37	5	13	6	54	7	59	
231	19	Su	12	3	24	5	14	6	52	8	19	
232	20	M	12	3	10	5	15	6	51	8	40	
233	21	T	12	2	55	5	16	6	50	9	3	
234	22	W	12	2	40	5	17	6	48	9	31	
235	23	T	12	2	25	5	18	6	47	10	5	
236	24	F	12	2	9	5	19	6	45	10	49	4 q.
237	25	S	12	1	52	5	20	6	43	11	45	
238	26	Su	12	1	36	5	21	6	42	morn		
239	27	M	12	1	19	5	22	6	40	0	52	
240	28	T	12	1	1	5	23	6	39	2	10	
241	29	W	12	0	43	5	23	6	37	3	33	
242	30	T	12	0	25	5	24	6	36	sets.		N.
243	31	F	12	0	7	5	25	6	34	7	9	



A GOOD SHOT.
By Guillion.

9th month.] **SEPTEMBER.** [30 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	Moon Sets. H.	M.	Moon's Phases.
244	1	S	11	59	48	5	26	6	32	7	33	
245	2	Su	11	59	29	5	27	6	31	7	55	
246	3	M	11	59	10	5	28	6	29	8	20	
247	4	T	11	58	50	5	29	6	28	8	49	
248	5	W	11	58	31	5	30	6	26	9	23	
249	6	T	11	58	11	5	31	6	24	10	3	1 q.
250	7	F	11	57	50	5	32	6	23	10	50	
251	8	S	11	57	30	5	33	6	21	11	43	
252	9	Su	11	57	9	5	34	6	19	morn		
253	10	M	11	56	48	5	35	6	18	0	42	
254	11	T	11	56	27	5	36	6	16	1	45	
255	12	W	11	56	6	5	37	6	14	2	48	
256	13	T	11	55	45	5	38	6	13	3	53	
257	14	F	11	55	24	5	39	6	11	4	56	F.
258	15	S	11	55	3	5	40	6	9	rises.		
259	16	Su	11	54	42	5	41	6	8	6	46	
260	17	M	11	54	20	5	42	6	6	7	7	
261	18	T	11	53	59	5	43	6	4	7	32	
262	19	W	11	53	38	5	44	6	3	8	4	
263	20	T	11	53	17	5	45	6	1	8	45	
264	21	F	11	52	55	5	46	5	59	9	35	
265	22	S	11	52	35	5	47	5	58	10	38	4 q.
266	23	Su	11	52	14	5	48	5	56	11	51	
267	24	M	11	51	53	5	49	5	54	morn		
268	25	T	11	51	33	5	50	5	53	1	10	
269	26	W	11	51	12	5	51	5	51	2	30	
270	27	T	11	50	52	5	52	5	49	3	47	
271	28	F	11	50	32	5	53	5	47	5	2	
272	29	S	11	50	13	5	54	5	46	sets.		N.
273	30	Su	11	49	53	5	55	5	44	6	20	

MAXIMS.

1. Keep good company or none.

2. Never be idle.

3. If your hands can not be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

4. Always speak the truth.

5. Make few promises.

6. Live up to your engagements.

7. Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

8. When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

9. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

10. Good character is above all things else.

11. Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

12. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe them.

13. Earn money before you spend it.

14. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.

15. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

16. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

17. Never speak evil of any one.

18. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.

WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

Wheat Flour, 1 pound is	1 quart.
Indian Meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are	1 "
Butter, when soft, 1 pound is	1 "
Loaf Sugar, broken, 1 pound is	1 "
White Sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are	1 "
Best Brown Sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are	1 "
Eggs, 10 eggs are	1 lb.
Flour, 8 quarts are	1 peck.
Flour, 4 pecks are	1 bush.

LIQUIDS, ETC.

Four large tablespoonfuls are	½ gill.
Two gills are	½ pint.
Two pints are	1 quart.
Four quarts are	1 gallon
A common-sized tumbler holds	½ pint.
A common-sized wine glass holds	½ gill.
A tea cup holds	1 gill.
A large wine glass holds	2 ounces
A tablespoonful is	½ ounce

DISTANCES SOUND MAY BE HEARD.

Human voice	150 yards.
Rifle	5,300 "
Military band	5,200 "
Cannon	35,000 "

THE WEDDINGS.

At end of first year	Cotton Wedding.
Second year	Paper "
Third "	Leather "
Fifth "	Wooden "
Seventh "	Woolen "
Tenth "	Tin "
Twelfth "	Silk and Fine Linen "
Fifteenth"	Crystal "
Twentieth year	China "
Twenty-fifth year	Silver "
Thirtieth year	Pearl "
Fortieth "	Ruby "
Fiftieth "	Golden "
Seventy-fifth year	Diamond "

FIRST THINGS.

The American Flag was first used by Washington, at Cambridge, January 1st, 1776.

The first Fire Insurance Office opened in America, was at Boston, in 1724.

The first Life Insurance Company established in America, was at Philadelphia, 1812.

Sugar Cane was first cultivated in the United States, near New Orleans, in 1751.

The Military Academy at West Point was founded by Congress, March 16, 1802.

The United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, was opened October 10, 1845.

The first American Express was between New York and Boston, 1821.

The first American Library was established at Harvard College, in 1638.





THE RETURN.—By De Fregger.

10th month.] **OCTOBER.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.			Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		Moon's Phases.
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
274	1	M	11	49	34	5	56	5	42	6	46	
275	2	T	11	49	15	5	57	5	41	7	18	
276	3	W	11	48	57	5	58	5	39	7	55	
277	4	T	11	48	39	5	59	5	38	8	40	
278	5	F	11	48	21	6	0	5	36	9	33	
279	6	S	11	48	3	6	1	5	34	10	30	1 q.
280	7	Su	11	47	46	6	2	5	33	11	32	
281	8	M	11	47	29	6	3	5	31	morn		
282	9	T	11	47	13	6	5	5	29	0	37	
283	10	W	11	46	57	6	6	5	28	1	41	
284	11	T	11	46	42	6	7	5	26	2	44	
285	12	F	11	46	27	6	8	5	25	3	47	
286	13	S	11	46	13	6	9	5	23	4	51	
287	14	Su	11	45	59	6	10	5	22	5	56	F.
288	1	M	11	45	46	6	11	5	20	rises.		
289	16	T	11	45	33	6	12	5	19	6	6	
290	17	W	11	45	21	6	13	5	17	6	44	
291	18	T	11	45	9	6	14	5	16	7	32	
292	19	F	11	44	58	6	15	5	14	8	32	
293	20	S	11	44	48	6	16	5	13	9	41	
294	21	Su	11	44	38	6	17	5	11	10	57	4 q.
295	22	M	11	44	30	6	19	5	10	morn		
296	23	T	11	44	21	6	20	5	8	0	13	
297	24	W	11	44	14	6	21	5	7	1	30	
298	25	T	11	44	7	6	22	5	6	2	44	
299	26	F	11	44	1	6	23	5	4	3	56	
300	27	S	11	43	56	6	24	5	3	5	6	
301	28	Su	11	43	51	6	25	5	2	6	18	N.
302	29	M	11	43	48	6	26	5	0	sets.		
303	30	T	11	43	45	6	28	4	59	5	51	
304	31	W	11	43	42	6	29	4	58	6	32	

INTERESTING FACTS.

The largest theatre in the world is the new opera house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground; its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet; it cost about 100,000,000 francs. The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York city and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5,980 feet. The loftiest active volcano is Popocatapetl—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Pueblo, Mexico; it is 17,748 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference, and 1,000 feet deep. The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the Kistmah River. It is more than 6,000 feet in length, and is 1,200 feet high.

The greatest fortress, from a strategical point of view, is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar. It occupies a rocky peninsula jutting out into the sea, about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. One central rock rises to a height of 1,435 feet above the sea level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south it ends in what is called Europa Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is the narrow, almost level, span on which the town of Gibraltar is built.



A STRANGE GUEST.

The biggest cavern is the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. It is near Green River, about six miles from Cave City, and twenty-eight from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of the St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 900 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,000 feet beneath the peak of Kastlehorn, of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26½ feet wide, and is 18 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9½ miles wide.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove, in Tulare County, according to measurements made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet in height, 108 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

11th month.] **NOVEMBER.** [30 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon's Phases.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
305	1	T	11 43 41	6 30	4 57	7 23	
306	2	F	11 43 40	6 31	4 56	8 19	
307	3	S	11 43 41	6 32	4 54	9 19	
308	4	Su	11 43 42	6 31	4 53	10 22	
309	5	M	11 43 43	6 35	4 52	11 25	1 q.
310	6	T	11 43 46	6 36	4 51	morn	
311	7	W	11 43 49	6 37	4 50	0 28	
312	8	T	11 43 54	6 38	4 49	1 31	
313	9	F	11 43 59	6 40	4 48	2 33	
314	10	S	11 44 5	6 41	4 47	3 38	
315	11	Su	11 44 11	6 42	4 46	4 46	
316	12	M	11 44 19	6 43	4 45	5 59	
317	13	T	11 44 28	6 44	4 44	rises.	F.
318	14	W	11 44 37	6 46	4 43	5 24	
319	15	T	11 44 47	6 47	4 42	6 21	
320	16	F	11 44 58	6 48	4 41	7 31	
321	17	S	11 45 10	6 49	4 41	8 47	
322	18	Su	11 45 23	6 50	4 40	10 5	
323	19	M	11 45 36	6 51	4 39	11 20	4 q.
324	20	T	11 45 50	6 53	4 39	morn	
325	21	W	11 46 6	6 54	4 38	0 34	
326	22	T	11 46 22	6 55	4 38	1 44	
327	23	F	11 46 39	6 56	4 37	2 54	
328	24	S	11 46 56	6 57	4 37	4 3	
329	25	Su	11 47 15	6 58	4 36	5 14	
330	26	M	11 47 34	6 59	4 36	6 24	
331	27	T	11 47 54	7 0	4 35	sets.	N.
332	28	W	11 48 14	7 1	4 35	5 13	
333	29	T	11 48 36	7 2	4 35	6 7	
334	30	F	11 48 57	7 3	4 34	7 7	



LION'S BRIDE.

By Gabriel Max.

12th month.] **DECEMBER.** [31 days.

Day Year.	Day Month.	Day Week.	Apparent Noon, Washington Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sun Sets. H.	M.	Moon Sets. H.	M.	Moon's Phases.
335	1	S	11	49	20	7	4	4	34	8	10	
336	2	Su	11	49	43	7	5	4	33	9	13	
337	3	M	11	50	7	7	6	4	33	10	14	
338	4	T	11	50	32	7	7	4	33	11	16	
339	5	W	11	50	56	7	8	4	33	morn		1 q.
340	6	T	11	51	22	7	9	4	33	0	19	
341	7	F	11	51	48	7	10	4	33	1	21	
342	8	S	11	52	14	7	11	4	33	2	26	
343	9	Su	11	52	41	7	12	4	33	3	34	
344	10	M	11	53	8	7	13	4	33	4	46	
345	11	T	11	53	36	7	14	4	33	6	3	
346	12	W	11	54	4	7	15	4	33	rises.		F.
347	13	T	11	54	32	7	16	4	33	5	11	
348	14	F	11	55	1	7	16	4	34	6	27	
349	15	S	11	55	30	7	17	4	34	7	49	
350	16	Su	11	55	59	7	18	4	34	9	9	
351	17	M	11	56	28	7	18	4	34	10	23	
352	18	T	11	56	58	7	19	4	35	11	36	
353	19	W	11	57	28	7	20	4	35	morn		4 q.
354	20	T	11	57	58	7	20	4	36	0	46	
355	21	F	11	58	28	7	21	4	36	1	56	
356	22	S	11	58	58	7	21	4	37	3	4	
357	23	Su	11	59	28	7	22	4	37	4	13	
358	24	M	11	59	58	7	22	4	38	5	21	
359	25	T	12	0	28	7	22	4	38	6	25	
360	26	W	12	0	58	7	23	4	39	7	23	N.
361	27	T	12	1	27	7	23	4	40	sets.		
362	28	F	12	1	57	7	24	4	40	5	59	
363	29	S	12	2	26	7	24	4	41	7	2	
364	30	Su	12	2	55	7	24	4	42	8	5	
365	31	M	12	3	24	7	24	4	43	9	7	

Number of Miles by Water from New York to

Amsterdam	3,510
Bermudas	660
Bombay	11,574
Buenos Ayres	7,110
Calcutta	12,425
Canton	13,900
Cape Horn	8,115
Cape of Good Hope	6,830
Columbia River	15,965
Constantinople	5,140
Dublin	3,225
Gibraltar	3,300
Hamburg	3,775
Havana	1,420
Havre	3,210
Kingston	1,640
Lima	11,310
Liverpool	3,210
London	3,375
Madras	11,850
Naples	4,330
New Orleans	2,045
Panama	2,358
Pekin	15,325
Quebec	1,400
Rio Janeiro	3,840
Sandwich Islands	15,300
San Francisco	15,858
St. Petersburg	4,420
Valparaiso	9,750

Moulders of Public Opinion.

In the time of Julius Cæsar there existed a well educated and cultured man named Chraestus, the prototype of newsgatherers and editors. He daily got from Cæsar the reports from the armies or provinces, together with whatever plans the ruler might wish the public to know, and after gathering all of his material he went home and dictated his *diarium* to many scribes. Of course the circulation of this daily was small, and the sheets on which it was written were few, but it is doubtful if any paper since has been scanned half so eagerly as this one was, every line meaning something of importance to the people of Rome. While the editor of the present day has no emperor to kindly furnish him with material for his work and do all the reporting for him, even yet in Monarchial countries there are some papers which live simply on the favor of the throne and continually print what it pleases the rulers to have read. In this country, however, things are managed differently, the editor, while he tries to please the public, rarely fawns for popular favor, on the contrary many times he may be entirely at variance with the opinions of his readers, and his columns show daily evidence of this difference. Does this hurt him in public estimation? Very little if at all. Once convinced of the honesty and fearlessness of a journal and the intelligent better class of people in America will support it, and speaking day in and day out for months and years at a time, in language choice and vigorous to the same people, continually impressing upon them the necessity for doing one thing or avoiding another, showing them their value as a part of the body politic, it seems only reasonable that in the course of time they should become "Moulders of Public Opinion"

Moneyed backing will not avail in the establishing of a daily: political patronage, while it may help for a time, can not make a paper; the only thing absolutely necessary to the success of a journal of the present day is brains and judgment in the editorial chair. In the days of long ago, when the getting of news from different parts of the world was a matter of time, the paper depended for its popularity upon the expedition with which such news was accumulated and set forth; but the telegraph and cable have revolutionized all this. The companies formed for the speedy transmission of messages have made rates which place the use of the wires at the disposal of all of the papers for a small cost, and the main object now to accomplish is careful segregation and not indiscriminate congregation.

Besides writing leading articles on events of the day this duty of discriminating between the worthy and the unworthy, the interesting and uninteresting topics, falls on the editor who is the final arbiter of what goes into the paper and in what shape it is printed. And so the personality of the head of the staff is diffused through all the pages of the paper. While of course it is impossible for one man to be omnipresent and the work must be divided in a measure, yet the heads of the different departments are as a rule so thoroughly in sympathy with the editor-in-chief that the foreign department, the city department, or the night news, might just as well have been personally approved by the chief as not, so far as the readers know. If mistakes do occur and things creep into the columns which should not have been there, the editor soon makes the cause of the error see his mistake. And as one reads daily the ideas of men of intellect and versatility and scans news columns in which events though recorded faithfully are yet given more or less prominence as the men think they deserve, is it at all wonderful that we assimilate their ideas, that we are led into thought channels of their choosing?

In the following pages are set forth accurately the lives of some of the greatest editors now living in fact as well as in name, known as the Moulders of Public Opinion.



MURAT HALSTEAD,
EDITOR BROOKLYN STANDARD-UNION.

Murat Halstead was born in the valley of the Miama, Southwestern Ohio, September 2, 1829. His parents were in very moderate circumstances, and the State of Ohio was not then the prosperous and wealthy community it now is.

Western life sixty years ago was not without its hardships, and Murat Halstead's boyhood was not one of ease and luxury. His summers were devoted to farm work, and it was only in winter he was able to attend school. Many great Americans have obtained their education this way, and Murat Halstead was not prevented from preparing himself for the battle of life, with a good store of information. At 19 years of age, he was teaching school when he attended Farmers' College at College Hill, Cincinnati, and graduated there with the class of 1851. Mr. Halstead then went to the metropolis of Ohio. He choose journalism as a profession and toiled hard for success. Unlike most of our leading editors, who have risen to their present position from the composing room, he had no practical knowledge of printing. His first regular situation was with the *Enquirer* where he was employed as reporter, then he was for a time editor of the *Columbian*. In 1853 he accepted a position offered him by the proprietor of the *Commercial*, and on the 8th of March he commenced his long connection with that journal. In 1866 Mr. Halstead became chief proprietor of the *Commercial*, and assumed full control of its management. He afterwards consolidated this paper with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and as the *Commercial Gazette* it occupied under the guidance of Mr. Halstead the position of perhaps the leading Republican journal of the West, and one of the best known and most thoroughly equipped papers in the country.

Mr. Halstead has traveled a good deal, and during the last war between France and Germany he was on the scene of hostilities and sent some brilliant correspondence to the columns of his journal. Mr. Halstead is most decidedly in modern parlance an "offensive partisan." His Republicanism is of the aggressive fighting stamp. His connection with that party dates from its earliest days, as he took a very active part in advocating the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency in 1856, and he has never wavered since then in his loyalty to that party. In 1890 Mr. Halstead severed his connection with the *Commercial Gazette* in order to assume the duties of editor of the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. In referring to the advent of Mr. Halstead to the editorial chair, Mr. Berri, chief editor and largest stockholder, said as follows: "This is simply carrying out the policy and the intention of the present management of the *Standard Union* which was inaugurated a year ago, that was to give the Republican party the best talent in the United States. I believe that his (Mr. Halstead's) influence will be felt in the two cities. His labors will unite and build up the party. He will contribute two columns daily, and with him in the chair we feel that we have got a grip on our competitors in Brooklyn."

Mr. Halstead's venture in Brooklyn has certainly reflected considerable credit upon himself, and has added to his already well established reputation as a writer of choice and vigorous English. Mr. Halstead, like Mr. Dana and other partisans, is not at all lenient in his treatment of the Mugwump, who is a constant mark for his shafts of rhetoric. Mr. Halstead's outspoken criticism of members of his own party has caused him the enmity of some high in party councils, and who some years since banded themselves together and prevented the confirmation of Mr. Halstead to a diplomatic office under President Harrison's administration.

In a public speech in Maryland several years ago, Secretary James G. Blaine instanced General Felix Agnus as a conspicuous representative of the successful Frenchman in the United States. "He is," he said, "a great Frenchman and a great American, who came to this country with the same zeal that made Lafayette's coming an honor to this land." There is, in fact, no man of French birth who is more thoroughly connected with the nation's affairs than General Agnus. He is the best known Republican leader in the South, and his position as manager and editor of the leading Republican paper of the South—the *Baltimore American*—gives him a constant prominence in the general and political interests of the country. General Agnus was born in Lyons, France, July 4th, 1839. He belongs to one of the old families of that country, which traces its lineage back more than a thousand years. In 1859, when Napoleon III. waged war with Austria, young Agnus volunteered in the Third Regiment of Zouaves, and fought in the battle of Montebello, May 20th, 1859. He was afterward detailed to the celebrated Flying Corps under Garibaldi. In his earlier youth he had gone around the world, and after the fighting was over in Italy he came to America to take a position in New York. When Fort Sumter was fired on he enlisted as a private in Duryea's Zouaves (Fifth New York), and almost from the beginning began a steady promotion that had few parallels in the Civil War. He saved General Kilpatrick's life at Big Bethel, and was promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry. He led the charge at Ashland Bridge; he was in the dash at Hanover Court House; he was in the storming of the hills at Mechanicstown, near Richmond; at Gaines's Mills he was shot through the shoulder. Later on he served at Port Hudson, and in Louisiana and Texas; with Grant on the James River, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, being twice severely wounded. Without knowing the English language, he entered the war as a private, was wounded eleven times and rose without influence, except his own merit, to a brigadier-generalship within five years. He was probably the youngest man of that rank in the service, being only twenty-four years old when he was made brigadier-general.



GENERAL FELIX AGNUS,
EDITOR BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Upon resigning his commission on August 22d, 1865, he assumed charge of the business department of the *Baltimore American*. He had been married in 1864 to Miss Annie E. Fulton, daughter of Hon. Charles Carroll Fulton, senior proprietor of the *American*. On Mr. Fulton's death in 1883, by the deed of trust, General Agnus became sole trustee and publisher of the paper. His brilliant and successful management of the property is well known. In the affairs of the South General Agnus has been a leading factor. His opposition to sectionalism and sectional issues, and his persistent advocacy of industrial and agricultural development have made him popular with all the progressive men of that section. He is a leader in Republican politics, and his name was strongly mentioned for Secretary of War and for the mission to Russia. He prefers journalism to politics, and the story is told that on a certain occasion when there was some contention over appointments and when another leader demanded, "What do you want?" General Agnus replied: "I want your respect while I live and the flag at half-mast when I die." General Agnus's country place, "Nacirema," in the beautiful Green Spring Valley, is one of the finest estates in Maryland.

General Agnus was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

There are few instances in the history of our country where a foreign citizen has risen higher than General Agnus.



COL. CHAS. H. JONES,
EDITOR NEW YORK WORLD.

Charles H. Jones, editor in chief of the New York *World*, was born in Talbolton, Ga., March 7, 1848. He received all of his youthful schooling in his southern home, where he resided until the end of the late war, when he went to New York and commenced to pursue a literary calling. Mr. Jones' literary work in the metropolis was voluminous, he was the author of quite a number of books, besides contributing largely to the leading periodicals and magazines, two of which he edited for several years, the *Eclectic Magazine* and *Appleton's Journal*. In 1881 he left New York and went to Jacksonville, Fla., where he began the publication of the *Florida Daily Times*. This paper was such a great success that rather than keep up a fight for local supremacy, which was almost sure to result in defeat, the former leading journal of Jacksonville consolidated with the new paper under the title of the *Times-Union*. His success in this venture was certainly phenomenal; Jacksonville does not occupy a very large place on the map of the United States, but the editor of its leading paper was in 1885 elected President of the National Editorial Association. In the year following, Mr. Jones was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which is to day one of the most important representative bodies in the United States. Mr. Jones was dissatisfied however with being able to talk to comparatively few subscribers, so in 1888 he removed to St. Louis to take charge of the old Missouri *Republican*. His old friends in the south could not understand how the staunch advocate of Democracy could edit a Republican newspaper, as they thought any paper bearing that name must be, so Mr. Jones got the name changed to the St. Louis *Republic*, under which title and through the careful and brilliant leadership of Mr. Jones the paper made the most wonderfully rapid strides, and has held for the past few years a leading position among the Democratic dailies of the country. Mr. Jones is an uncompromising tariff reformer and Cleveland Democrat; his utterances from 1888 to 1892 continually kept Mr. Cleveland before the people, urging him as the natural leader of his party in the struggle of '92, and it is questionable if any one person was more delighted at the outcome of that fight than Mr. Jones was. His popularity in St. Louis and through Missouri was astonishing. He was chairman of the World's Fair Executive Committee, and is one of the members of the Missouri World's Fair Commission. On May 17, 1893, Mr. Jones severed his connection with the St. Louis *Republic*, and on August 1st, of the same year, he came to New York to take the chief position on the New York *World*. The accession of Mr. Jones to the editorial chair has had its effect upon the editorial page of the paper beyond a doubt. His style is unmistakable, and the leading articles in the paper are far more widely read than ever before. There is considerable of the old revolutionary blood in Col. Jones, his mother being a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Green, and as one would expect from such ancestry, the Colonel is both a fighter and a patriot, even those who disagree with him do justice to the honesty and uprightness of his intentions. He has been married twice, his first wife to whom he was married in 1871, was Miss Eliza Copperthwaite, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1888, and his second marriage was in 1890, to Mrs. L. E. Parsons, of Washington, D. C.

When he attempts to convince his readers of the importance of anything he usually succeeds. He is determined, even obstinate, and he hammers away on the same things till conviction follows.

The publication of two leading daily papers, issued in cities over three hundred miles apart, and yet controlled by the same management, and served mainly by the same staff of editors and reporters, is certainly a curiosity in journalism, of which we know of no other instance than the *Daily* and *Weekly News* of the two principal cities of Northern and Southern Texas respectively. This remarkable enterprise was initiated by Colonel Belo, and its success bears striking testimony to his journalistic skill and energy.

He was born in May, 1839, at Salem, North Carolina, and his boyhood and youth were spent in the same State.

When the civil war broke out, he immediately volunteered for active service, and was appointed to the captaincy of the first company from his native county of Forsyth. He served during the operations in Virginia, earning a colonel's commission, and the reputation of a brave officer. Twice he was severely wounded, at Gettysburg in 1863, and again the following June, when Grant made his fierce attack on the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor.



A. H. BELO,
GALVESTON AND DALLAS NEWS.

Colonel Belo was with Lee when that General surrendered at Appomattox. Leaving the scene of this disaster, he determined to seek fresh fields in the new Southwest; and he rode on horseback all the way from Virginia to Texas, reaching the latter State in June, 1865.

Two months later he undertook his first newspaper work, accepting a position on the *Galveston News*, of which Mr. W. Richardson was then the proprietor; and in this paper Colonel Belo shortly afterwards purchased an interest.

Mr. Richardson died in 1875, and the executors of his estate sold their share of the *News* to Colonel Belo. This gave him control of the paper, and for six years it was issued under his management.

In 1881 a new arrangement was made, and Colonel Belo formed a company, with a view to extending the sphere of his operations. This company was authorized by its charter to publish newspapers not only at Galveston, but at such other points in the State of Texas as they might select.

A bold experiment was in view. Colonel Belo proposed to duplicate the *News*, and issue it simultaneously at two points—Galveston, the chief port and largest city of the State, and Dallas, the central point of the railroads and commerce of Northern Texas.

When Mr. Dana, the veteran journalist of the New York *Sun*, heard of this undertaking, he remarked: "It is an unsolved problem in journalism, and will be watched with a great deal of interest by myself and others."

It is possible that in other hands the venture might have proved a failure, but under Colonel Belo's leadership its success was very speedily assured.

So rapidly did the Dallas branch gain ground, that within two months its principal rival, which had held the field for thirty years undisputed, was forced to suspend.

Experience shows that both a higher level of merit and a greater degree of economy are secured by Colonel Belo's arrangement, than could be reached by two independent journals in the same cities.

Colonel Belo has accomplished a remarkable feat in journalism, and has fairly won the success to which he has attained. The enormously rapid growth of his State, which boasts that its wealth and population is almost doubling every ten years, and his own energy and enterprise in discerning and grasping an opportunity, seem to open before him great possibilities for the future.



WILLIAM BARNES, JR.,
EDITOR JOURNAL AND ALBANY EXPRESS.

William Barnes, Jr., editor of the *Journal* and *Albany Express*, is perhaps the youngest of all chiefs who edit our American dailies. He is just 27 years old, and has been the head of these two Republican papers of Albany since December, 1888, shortly after he was graduated from Harvard. At college he distinguished himself for his scholastic attainments, but few people imagined that such an old head was on such young shoulders, and the predictions concerning his success or failure in his venturesome dual undertaking were mostly gloomy. At twenty-three Mr. Barnes not only owned two daily papers, but controlled the Republican press of the Capital city of the Empire State. It seemed peculiarly fitting that you ; Mr. Barnes should own the *Journal ;* it was almost an inheritance ; his grandfather, Thurlow Weed, that giant of journalism, was its first editor, and this fact doubtless influenced Mr. Barnes, to a great extent, in desiring to control the same property. His family is and has been distinctly literary on both sides ; besides his maternal grandfather Thurlow Weed, his father Hon. William Barnes while a practical and successful business man, being at one time State Superintendent of Insurance, has both a taste and experience in authorship, and his brother has been both a journalist and an author. Mr. Barnes has had great success in his ventures. He has not changed the policy of his papers to any great extent, since he came into control of the properties. Staunchly Republican, aggressively vigorous in eulogy or defense of party principles, his papers, more especially the *Journal*, have held and still hold a pre-eminent place among the Republican newspapers of the State. The only change Mr. Barnes has made has been for the aggregation of more news, especially such as is of interest to the dwellers in small towns near Albany, and the effect of this has been that the circulation of the journal has grown enormously in these districts, almost to the exclusion of the other Albany papers. Mr. Barnes owns the afternoon franchise United Press Association, and this of course aids him greatly in collecting news. Everything is done to make the papers readable and attractive, and the result is, eminently successful—sharp, terse and concise paragraphs abound in the news columns of the papers as well as on the editorial page. Mr. Barnes is very progressive as far as mechanical improvements are concerned, and is in advance of most of the newspapers of the present day. He has remodeled his building and made the offices brighter and more airy. They are steam heated and lighted by the *Journal's* own electric plant. The news of the outside world comes over special wire direct to the offices of the papers: the perfecting press, the electrotyping facilities, etc., are all complete. The Mergenthaler linotype machines, by which type is not only set but made every day, is used by these papers, and the effect is apparent to the most casual observer in the fresh, clean look of the sheets. Mr. Barnes has completely banished all fears of failure from the minds of his friends and well-wishers. His success is absolutely assured but he has no idea of resting on his oars, and is continually striving to better his papers in every possible way. He has paid a great deal of attention to the weekly edition, and by means of premiums, clubbing, etc., has considerably increased its former large circulation, and it is still steadily and healthfully growing. The best way to judge whether any progress has been made in its capacity as a newspaper is comparison to former years.

William E. Quinby is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the ruling spirit of that universally popular newspaper the *Detroit Free Press*, with which he has been connected for over thirty years—half the span of the life of that paper. Mr. Quinby was born in Brewer, Maine, December 14, 1835; but he did not live long enough in that State to imbibe to any extent the conservative methods which are usually imputed to the older New England States. His father, who was quite a well-known journalist, thought that the West was a better field both for himself and his family; so, while the subject of this sketch was yet a boy, they moved to Michigan. In the year 1850 he came with his parents to Detroit, beginning his journalistic career upon the *Literary Miscellany*, his father's magazine. In 1858 he graduated from the literary department of Michigan University and, after studying law with the firm of Walker & Russell, was admitted to the bar. While the study of law was fascinating to the analytical mind of Mr. Quinby, he found that the practice was dull and tedious; besides he had the example of his father before him, and, seeing the results of his efforts, he became more and more dissatisfied with the life of a young aspirant for legal fame and favor. His natural tastes leading to journalism, he soon after connected himself with the *Free Press*, doing the legal reporting; within a short time he was made city editor, from which position he rose to be managing editor. In 1863 Mr. Quinby purchased an eighth interest in the capital stock of the Free Press Company, and in 1872 he also bought the interest of Col. Norvell, and soon after that of H. N. Walker, thereby gaining control of the paper. Since this time Mr Quinby, as principal proprietor and editor-in-chief has shaped and directed the policy of the paper. Conservative, yet eminently progressive and enterprising, the *Free Press* owes to his energy and ability its high standing and far reaching influence. Mr. Quinby's keen insight into character has enabled him to surround himself with a most efficient editorial and business staff, a number of whom have been associated with him for years. Always approachable, he is a most courteous and affable gentleman, possessing qualities which greatly endear him to his friends and associates. To Mr Quinby and the *Free Press* Detroit is indebted for much of her reputation abroad and her progress and success at home. Ever identified with her business interests; striving for the enlightenment and entertainment of her citizens; having in mind her political, social and moral welfare, the paper and its editor have been and are a great power for good in the municipality and in the country at large.

Mr. Quinby is a Democrat, and his paper strongly Democratic. With a large circulation extending to many towns and cities



WILLIAM E. QUINBY,
EDITOR DETROIT FREE PRESS.

quite a distance from Detroit, the influence of the paper is very great in the field of politics; but political questions have been usually subordinated in the *Free Press* to matters of local interest. One of the features of Mr. Quinby's management is the *Weekly Free Press*, which is, perhaps, one of the most widely-read papers in America, and from which there have been as many whole articles quoted as from any other contemporaneous weekly. One of its regular topics, the record of the famous "Lime Kiln Club," has an almost unprecedented popularity; hardly a comic journal in the country has not at one time or another devoted a considerable space to quoting a part or the whole of the minutes of one of their celebrated sessions.



GEO. W. CHILDS,

EDITOR PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He was educated in private schools in his native city, and when but fourteen years of age went to Philadelphia where he became a clerk in a bookstore. After clerking for about four years he opened a small store of his own in the old *Ledger* building at 3d and Chestnut streets. Mr. Childs soon drifted from selling books to publishing them and became head of the firm of Childs & Peterson. He was most successful as a publisher and many standard works of excellence were put in the market by his firm. In 1863 he retired from the firm and bought the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia. When Mr. Childs became the owner of the paper it was an almost worthless property unremunerative and with an almost infinitessimal circulation, but after his acquisition it suddenly rose to a great value, sprang into public favor and became the most profitable paper in Philadelphia, and from being a man of limited means Mr. Childs soon became one of the great capitalists of the city. Mr. Childs has made liberal use of his wealth for benevolent purposes and is generally regarded as one of the greatest living philanthropists. He has great reverence for the illustrious dead and dislikes to see them forgotten. At his own expense he caused a stained glass window to be placed in Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the poets William Cowper and George Herbert, and he also caused a monument to be placed at the hitherto unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt in Kensal Green. He performed a similar service to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the largest subscriber to the fund collected in this country by Gen. Wilson, and in England by Samuel C. Hall, for the purpose of placing a memorial window for the poet, Thomas Moore, in the church at Bromham where he and "Bessie" are buried. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia Typographical Society the printers' cemetery, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, the interest of which is to be expended in keeping the grounds in order.

Mr. Childs' other benefactions in America have been legion. Thousands of tongues could speak his praises for the good he has done. Although his charity has extended to all classes Mr. Childs has been particularly known in the printing fraternity by the name of Patron Saint. He has undoubtedly been one of the best friends the International Typographical Union has ever had. He pays the compositors on the *Ledger* five cents per thousand ems more than the union rate of wages, which seemingly small amount reaches the sum of $12,000 a year more than he needs to pay. In addition to his Woodlands gift Mr. Childs, together with Mr. Drexel, started with $10,000 a fund which has resulted in the construction at Colorado Springs of a magnificent home for aged and disabled union printers. In his friendships he has had to do with the most famous men of his time, both of America and Europe. Few distinguished visitors come to Philadelphia without seeking out Mr. Childs. He is now engaged in supervising the great institute in Philadelphia, founded by Mr. Drexel, for the practical education of young people in science, art and industry. He has enjoyed a meed of honor rarely bestowed on any individual. It is said that republics are ungrateful, but while this may be true of the government, it certainly is not of individuals. The unostentatious and modest way Mr. Childs has always gone about doing good here and there, helping by a cheering word or a money gift the unfortunate who desired sympathy or aid, has secured for him a unique place in the affections of all classes. He is practically an example of how a man can live sixty odd years and have no enemies.

M. H. de Young, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is one of the best-known and most successful newspaper men in the country, though not yet forty-six years of age, having been born in St. Louis in 1848. He has achieved a success in his chosen vocation such as has fallen to the lot of but few men. The oft-repeated story of the foundation of the New York *Herald* and the subsequent growth of that great journal has its counterpart in the history of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, whose commencement was even more humble if possible, and whose outcome has certainly been not less wonderful

But besides devoting himself to the upbuilding of his great journal, Mr. de Young has found time to render many public services of no small importance. A thorough-paced Republican from principle, and believing that the principles of his party are best adapted for the welfare and growth of his country, he has at all times, both through his paper and by personal endeavor, sought to advance the best interests of the party. At the last two national conventions he secured for California a recognition which had never before been accorded that State and made the influence of the Pacific coast felt in an unmistakable manner.

For several years Mr. de Young has been a member of the national committee and latterly of the executive branch of that body, in which position he has been a prominent factor in shaping Republican policy and insuring Republican success. He has been honored by being called upon for advice at various times by the chief executive of the nation, and has justly felt flattered at having his suggestions adopted more than once.

Mr. de Young's prominence in his party is generally recognized through the country. Both in the conventions in 1888 and 1892 he had more than a local following in his candidacy for the Presidential nomination, and it is believed that if the party leaders had considered it advisable to nominate a man from the far West, Mr. de Young would have had the honor.

In 1889 he was appointed commissioner from California to the Paris Exposition and he devoted much time to a study of that affair. His criticism of the manner in which this country was represented or rather misrepresented there attracted much attention, and at the same time enabled him and others to perceive what would be necessary to make our own exposition a success. He left no detail of construction, arrangement or plan unstudied, and consequently, when appointed a member of the National World's Fair Commission from California, he brought to the task a thorough knowledge of what was essential. This was quickly recognized and he was made a member of the board of control and subsequently chosen vice-president of the National Commission.

He made his mark at the outset, when the question of classification came up. He saw at a glance the fatal defects of the system proposed and that was on the point of being adopted by his colleagues, and lost no time in pointing them out and exposing their faults. Challenged to produce a better system of classification, he quickly did so, and so successfully explained its valuable features that it was adopted. California can, therefore, claim with just pride that the classification system of the fair is due to one of her own citizens, and to him should be awarded the honor of having been primarily instrumental in whatever success may be achieved.

Besides his phenomenally successful newspaper business Mr. de Young has been fortunate in other ventures in which he has engaged, and long since has earned the right to be classed among the millionaires of the Pacific coast.



M. H. DE YOUNG,
EDITOR SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.



JOHN ARKINS.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN DAILY NEWS.

The history of Colonel John Arkins, manager and associate owner of the *Rocky Mountain Daily News*, of Denver, Col., may be likened unto that related in the parable of the good seed that fell upon good ground, which grew and brought forth an hundred fold.

He is a native of Fayette County, Pa.; born February 14, 1842, of Irish parents, both of whom were natives of Cork, and emigrated to America about the year 1835. He learned the printers' trade after leaving school, but when the civil war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company A, of the Fifth Minnesota infantry, and followed the fortunes of that celebrated regiment until the end of his three years' term of enlistment. His regiment was attached to the famous Eagle Brigade in the western army, and he was honorably discharged after the battle of Nashville.

His experience had given strength to his character and confirmed a courage almost reckless in its aggressiveness. He returned to the printing trade, and as a journeyman "comp," set type in nearly every city from St. Paul to New Orleans. In 1873 he came to Colorado, where for several years he was employed as a printer and foreman in various composing rooms in Denver, and when Leadville began to "boom" he seized the opportunity at flood tide and swept victoriously on to fortune. He established the *Evening Chronicle* in the Carbonate Camp. It leaped into favor instantly, became a power in politics, made friends, made enemies, but always made money.

In 1880 he sold the *Chronicle* and bought the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first paper ever printed in Denver, and at the time of his purchase, a rather hum-drum sheet, printed in a little two-story, shabby building, nearly as venerable as the paper, and quite as unimpressive. Again he had discovered a spring of Poctolus. Denver began to feel its impulses of progress. The *News* under the management of Colonel Arkins became bright and aggressive. It had courage and convictions. It boomed the town, and, growing with its growth, has found its reward. The *News* is housed to-day in a magnificent building, and has a plant worth a great many hundreds of thousands of dollars. It has more than this; it has influence. It is a great political journal, and its successful manager, Colonel Arkins, still in the prime of life, is known from New York to San Francisco.

Colonel Arkins is not a literary man. He does not aspire to be a writer of books. He publishes a *newspaper* and does not try to make a magazine. He is an example of what a man with brains and business ability can accomplish in the west by persistence, sagacity and industry. His career, in its practical results, is an encouragement to every struggling young man who has ambition and resolution and who has a genius for hard work.

There is no romance here of sudden riches achieved by haphazard luck in speculation or in mines. There is no romance at all except that universal romance which clings around all successful men, and which proves the verity of the familiar maxim that "fact is stranger than fiction."

Colonel Arkins is a successful, self-made man. The seed that he has sown has fallen upon good ground and has grown and brought forth an hundred fold.

The editor of a daily paper who is not a politician, or at least one who has no political likes or dislikes, is a curio. There is nothing weird or strange about this Colonel. He proved during the war, by example, how he thought the country should stand, and since then in his papers he has proved by his editorial admonitions what he believed to be the best form of government. The *News*, with its large circulation, is a firm, valued and successful advocate of the doctrines of Democracy.

Mr. William Purcell was born in Fort Covington, Franklin County, New York, August 15, 1830. When a boy less than four years old his parents moved to Rochester, then a small town, and his life since then has practically been a part and parcel of the life of the city. His education was received entirely in Rochester at her public schools and academies, but to himself is due the eminence he has attained, he is essentially a self-made man, intellectually and pecuniarily the trend of his thoughts and the bent of his inclinations was always toward self-improvement and the result is eminently satisfactory. His first work was attending to a delivery route for the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*. Afterward he entered the office and learned the printing business. Was one of the founders of the *Rochester Daily Union*, August, 1852, and was successively foreman, reporter and associate editor. In 1857 the *Advertiser*, oldest daily paper in the United States west of the Hudson River, and the *Union* were united as the *Union and Advertiser*. He was the associate editor of the joint enterprise until the retirement of Isaac Butts, December, 1864, when he succeeded him as editor in chief, with a proprietary interest in the business. He has remained as editor ever since and is also the President of the *Union and Advertiser* Company, newspaper publishers, engravers and printers. Mr. Purcell has held a number of elective and appointive offices during his career; when only twenty-one years old he was elected a member of the Rochester Board of Education, later a Member of the Board of Health and Rochester Board of Public Works. He was appointed by act of the New York Legislature a Commissioner to supervise the elevation of the New York Central Railroad's tracks through the city of Rochester, and this six years term of office reflected credit on the executive ability of the Commissioner. For twenty-two years he was a member and for ten years President of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester, and there is, perhaps, nothing in his career which so endeared the name of Purcell to his fellow citizens as his management of this trust. Juvenile delinquents who formerly had to endure a virtual prison life behind bolts and bars now had the opportunity to learn trades and even arts at one of the finest schools of technology in the country. With a broad mind and a good heart, Mr. Purcell felt that one offence committed by a youth should not be permitted to mar irretrievably his later life, and the wisdom of this decision is manifest in the success of the institution, with its average complement of eight hundred more or less wayward youth of both sexes. Until 1884 when he declined the position of Elector at Large on the Presidential ticket, Mr. Purcell had been a very active and aggressive Democrat, but since then has almost entirely withdrawn from politics. His face was for many years a familiar one at the State Conventions of his party, to which he was always a delegate, and at the Baltimore Convention of 1872, the St. Louis Convention of 1876 and in 1884 at Chicago he took part in the deliberations of representatives of the Democratic party from all the States. In 1881 he was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of New York, and ever since the creation of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration by the legislature of 1886 he has been its chairman.



WILLIAM PURCELL.
EDITOR UNION AND ADVERTISER.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mr. Purcell's life gives us a great example of what a man with ambition can do.



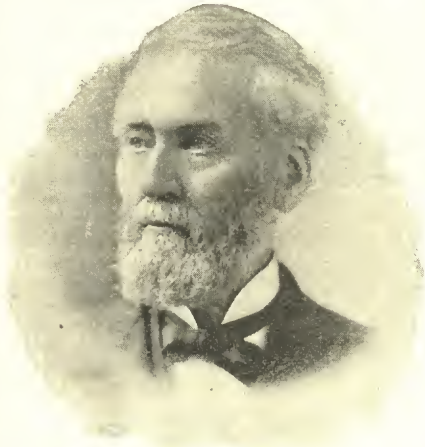
GEO. W. TURNER,
EDITOR N. Y. RECORDER.

George W. Turner is a strong type of the remarkable men who guide the great metropolitan newspapers. He is not yet thirty-seven years old, of medium height, slender, modest and quiet, but has more nervous energy and more brains than twenty ordinary men. He is marvellously quick to grasp a situation, and is a revelation to those persons who think one man can not combine the news and business management of a newspaper. As an advertiser he is a genius; as an editor he can hold his own with some of the big guns. His personality permeates every department of the *Recorder*. It is not the meddling interference of a man seeking to show his authority, but the intelligent supervision of a man who is instinctively a newspaper maker and who can see in a moment what is necessary in every branch of his great establishment, from the business office to the editorial room right straight through; that appertains to editorial writing, special articles of news, the advertising business and all the mechanism of a metropolitan newspaper. Where one department is ordinarily all that a newspaper man cares to assume charge of this man takes the responsibility for every department, and he seems to thrive on it. He is sympathetic and kind hearted, and is always willing to forgive an erring employee. Had he time he would be the most charming social companion, for once in a while, in the intervals of work, he pauses long enough to tell a good story with a skill so rare that we realize what a delightful raconteur has been sacrificed to the demands of business. Those who know him best understand how broad and deep is this undercurrent of geniality, kindness and intellectual culture. They know, too, his unswerving honesty, modest generosity, and the manly and human heart which beats under the polished steel exterior of the man of business, and their regard for the man is as great as their respect for the manager.

Mr. Turner was born in one of the suburbs of Boston, and made his first journalistic venture with the New York *World* as manager. Shortly after his New York debut, Mr. Taylor of the *Boston Globe* has this to say of the young journalist: "He is a remarkable example of a man of executive ability of a high order, making itself felt through a thousand channels." His connection with the paper (New York *World*) has an interesting phase when we consider how that connection came about. The proprietor of the *World* got his eye on this young man when the paper was beginning to burst through its swaddling clothes. He sent for Mr. Turner as that gentleman was about starting for Europe—nothing further from his thoughts than becoming manager of a great New York daily. He was about to sail; his ticket was bought, his trunk packed and his objective point was Russia, when this request for an interview reached him. The result of the interview being satisfactory, one morning this young man, who had been all over the globe, who three years before was inside the Arctic circle driving a reindeer sledge and had spent part of one year in the palace of the Czar of all the Russias: who had come down the Sierras on the trail of a band of hostiles, who spoke three languages and could work his way intelligibly through several, found himself chained to a desk and like another Atlas found the weight of a *World* on his shoulders."

Mr. Turner started an innovation in his paper which was rather a surprise to the newspaper world, printing a sheet of his paper every day in different colors. While this may or may not have any influence in shaping the publication policy of any other paper, it yet shows the progressive spirit which governs all the actions of this versatile man.

One of the best known, clearest headed, and most public spirited citizens of the West is Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. Brainy, alert, independent and progressive, his life has been a series of successes. Although born a Kanuck, Mr. Medill is a typical representative of the American personality. In 1832, when he was a boy nine years of age, his family removed from St. Johns, New Brunswick, where the subject of this sketch was born, to Stark County, Ohio, where the youth worked at farming, and at odd moments gathered elementary knowledge of the practical branches of education. Being of a studious turn of mind Mr. Medill turned naturally toward the study of law, and after graduation in this science he practiced with some success at Massillon, but he, in the meantime, had acquired a journalistic fever, a *furor scribendi*, and in 1849 satisfied this longing by forsaking the bar and starting the *Coshocton Republican*. Mr. Medill at this time leaned politically toward the tenets of the Free Soil Party and his paper advocated their doctrines. In 1851 he started the *Daily Forest City*, in Cleveland. In 1853 that paper was merged in the *True Democrat* and became the *Cleveland Leader*, the leading whig paper of Southern Ohio. Two years afterward Mr. Medill sold out his interests in Cleveland, and with two other gentlemen bought the *Chicago Tribune*. The paper proved an instantaneous success from the start, and Mr. Medill, who occupied the unique dual position of editor and business manager, was the chief factor in the growth of the journal. Before leaving Ohio, Mr. Medill figured prominently as one of the founders of the Republican Party in that State, and carried these doctrines with him to his new home. Both by his writings in his paper and by active personal work he contributed largely to the success of Mr. Lincoln in his campaign for the Presidency. His Republicanism has always been of the strong and aggressive sort. He was an intimate friend and valued ally of Lincoln up to the time of the President's death. It was Mr. Medill who originated the plan whereby soldiers in the field during the war were enabled to vote. In 1871 Mr. Medill became Mayor of Chicago when the city was in ruins on account of the great historical fire, and all of the energy of his nature was necessary to get things running in shape once more. When, after this term was completed and the city affairs were once more in a condition approaching good order, Mr. Medill decided that he deserved his first vacation, so he took a trip to Europe for the purpose of regaining some of his lost strength. While abroad, however, his habits of industry would not allow him to remain idle and he contributed a series of remarkably interesting articles to his paper, all tinged with his American ideas. When Mr. Medill returned from Europe he acquired exclusive control of the *Tribune* and has kept it ever since. While he has held office as member of several conventions and commissions and once as Mayor, Mr. Medill has always preferred to fight the battle for others rather than be the standard bearer of the party himself. Mr. Medill is a great example of what brains and the genius for hard work will accomplish. While many envy his success, few would have the endurance necessary to work as he has for it, even if the ultimate goal were assured. What he has he richly merits.



JOSEPH MEDILL.
EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The prominent feature of his character is his indomitable will, which would admit of no discouragement or defeat, but would always force him to extra exertions when failure stared him in the face.



R. E. A. DORR,
MANAGING EDITOR MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Mr. Dorr, whose portrait is given herewith, is a type of the progressive American. Young, talented and full of energy, he is destined to occupy a still higher place in journalism than any he has reached as yet. His father, Mr. Horatio Dorr, was for many years secretary of the old Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, and later was head of the firm of H. and J. V. H. Dorr & Co., fire insurance agents; his mother was the daughter of John J. Van Nostrand, one of the largest wholesale grocers in New York, president of the Greenwich Insurance Company, the North River Bank, and a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The subject of this sketch who was born in Brooklyn in 1854, received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at the Newark Military Academy, Newark, N. J. With his strong family connections assuring him a certain success in any business venture he might undertake, Mr. Dorr first essayed the fire insurance business, but routine work did not agree with him; he was ambitious and desired to strike out for himself, to be entirely independent, to succeed or fail on his own merits. With this purpose in view Mr. Dorr went to Baltimore in 1877 and became a reporter on the *Baltimore American*, then as now controlled by General Agnus. The school was a good one and Mr. Dorr took advantage of every opportunity to learn the business, and mastered the profession to such an extent that after being on the *American* less than a year he was promoted to the position of night editor.

When Mr. Dorr left New York he did so with the intention of coming back to the metropolis eventually. He felt that if he made a name for himself on one of the provincial papers, his chance for a responsible position in New York was nearly assured. With this idea in view and having an opportunity to take the night editorship of the *Philadelphia Press*, Mr. Dorr in 1881 moved to the Quaker city.

Mr. Dorr's connection with the *Press* was mutually beneficial, there is no doubt of the wonderful strides that the paper made during the nine years he served on its staff, and that Mr. Dorr grew in strength and ability with the paper no one will deny. From being simply night editor, Mr. Dorr had practically acquired entire charge of the news columns of the paper before he severed his connection with it.

In October, 1890, Mr. Dorr was temporarily lead astray from the journalistic path. He retired from the *Press* and became the New York manager of a large Philadelphia mercantile company, but associations of thirteen years were hard to forsake and the break from journalism only lasted a short while. The life of a journalist is *sui generis*, and once an editor always an editor. Mr. Dorr chafed in his new position, and when three months later he was solicited to take the position of assistant chief of the newspaper department of the World's Fair, he very gladly went to Chicago. Mr. Dorr regretted the short time he had deserted the profession and determined to make up for it by more vigorous work than ever. His vast newspaper acquaintance stood him in good stead at Chicago, and made him a most valuable man for the position. In the language of the day he is a hust'er, but he never covered more field than he did at the Fair. It was while with the Exposition that the late Col. Elliott F. Shepherd determined that he wanted Mr. Dorr's services on the *Mail and Express*, and on August 15, 1892, he became managing editor of that paper. His success in this position is of more than local renown.

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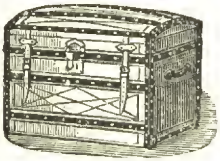
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COMMON COUNCIL.

FIRST WARD.—Thomas J. Stoddard, Wm. P. Carr, Robert P. Hamilton.

SECOND WARD.—James H. Comstock, Benjamin F. Tanner, Frank S. Barker.

THIRD WARD.—William C. Townsend, Godfrey Moffitt, George H. Wilbar.

FOURTH WARD.—Robert Sweeney, William A. Cottrell, William H. Young.

FIFTH WARD.—John E. O'Neill, Frank Hughes, Michael P. Vaughan.

CITY TREASURER.—John S. Coggeshall.

Town Governments.

JAMESTOWN.

TOWN COUNCILMEN.—C. E. Weeden, Samuel Smith, C. F. Cottrell, N. S. Littlefield, Christopher L. Champlin.

TOWN CLERK.—William Caswell.

TOWN TREASURER.—Thomas H. Clarke.

TOWN SERGEANT.—F. D. Wright.

TAX ASSESSORS.—T. G. Carr, T. C. Watson, Elijah Anthony.

TAX COLLECTOR.—T. A. H. Tefft.

OVERSEER OF POOR.—I. B. Briggs.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMAN.—Thomas G. Carr.

TOWN COMMITTEE.—George C. Carr, T. G. Watson, I. B. Briggs.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—G. W. Peckham, John E. Brayman, Benjamin E. Hull, T. G. Carr, P. P. Brown.

PORTSMOUTH.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Restcom P. Manchester, Henry C. Anthony, John Roberts, John L. Tallman, William F. Brayton.

TOWN CLERK.—Philip B. Clerk.

TOWN TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR.—Edward R. Anthony.

TOWN SERGEANT.—William T. Harvey.

ASSESSORS OF TAXES.—Charles C. Slocum, Wm. Borden, Wm. F. Carr, Benj. F. C. Boyd, Henry C. Anthony, Lorenzo D. Tallman, John S. Albro.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 3 YEARS.—Jonathan A. Sisson, John T. Chase, Stephen T. Sherman.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—L. D. Tallman, A. G. Manchester, Henry Anthony, Wm. W. Anthony, Herbert F. Hall, Benj. S. Anthony, H. C. Anthony, A. A. Anthony, F. Slocum, B. B. White, C. L. Greene, J. C. Gifford, A. C. Chase, J. F. Chase.

MIDDLETOWN.

TOWN COUNCIL, COURT OF PROBATE AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—A. Herbert Ward, James Anthony, Isaac A. Sherman, Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham.

TOWN CLERK.—Albert L. Chase.

TOWN TREASURER.—Charles H. Ward.

TOWN SERGEANT.—John D. Blair.

ASSESSORS OF TAXES.—Joshua Coggeshall, Benjamin Wyatt, William Smith, Isaac A. Sherman, Stephen B. Congdon.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—Joel Peckham.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—No. 1, Charles S. Brown; 2, Clarke H. Congdon; 3, Nathan B. Brown; 4, James H. Barker; 5, John Spooner; 6, Charles A. Peckham; 7, Stephen B. Congdon.

TIVERTON.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Nath'l B. Church, Samuel E. Borden, David W. Simmons, Austin Walker, Fernando A. Wilcox.

TOWN CLERK.—John T. Cook.

TOWN TREASURER.—Dan'l T. Church.

TOWN SERGEANT.—William Hunt.

TAX ASSESSORS.—John E. Manchester, Dennis Broderick, John A. Wilcox, James O. Hambly, Rodney Bennett, David Durfee, 3d, Isaac L. Tripp, Peleg S. Stafford.

TAX COLLECTOR.—Rodney Bennett.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Mrs. William Osborne.

LITTLE COMPTON.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Pardon C. Brownell, George A. Gray, Samuel B. Gray, Philip Wilbour, Frank E. Simmons.

TOWN TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR.—William S. Almy.

TAX ASSESSORS.—Philip W. Almy, John H. Tompkins, George H. Peckham.

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DISTANCES TO

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FROM THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

FROM STATE HOUSE TO

	Miles.
Stone Bridge by East Road,	11 68
Glen,	6 29
Centre Third Beach,	4 05
Centre Sachuest Beach,	3 48
Centre Easton's Beach,	1 49
Purgatory,	2 72
Paradise Rocks,	3 51
Fort Adams, Parade via Thames street and Wellington avenue,	3 77
Around the Neck, via Thames street and Wellington avenue, by outer road, Ocean and Bellevue avenues, back to Court House,	10 69
Spouting Rock via Thames street,	2 63
Boat House, via Bellevue avenue, around Parade,	2 98
Miantonomi Hill,	1 52
Pirate's Cave, near Bateman's, by outer road, past the Bronson residence,	4 28
Bristol Ferry, East Road,	11 55
Bristol Ferry, West Road,	10 92

FROM COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Nearest wharf, Fort Adams,	0 90
Rose Island wharf,	1 37
Goat Island wharf,	0 43

ALONG THE CLIFFS FROM BATH ROAD TO

Narragansett avenue,	0 61
Marine avenue,	1 41
Boat House (total length of Cliff Path),	2 77

FROM OCEAN HOUSE.

Beginning of Cliff on Bath Road,	0 87
Boat House via Bellevue avenue,	2 24

LENGTH OF

Conanicut in a straight line,	8 02
The Island of Rhode Island in a straight line,	15 85
Goat Island from the lighthouse to the southern point,	0 74
Easton's Beach in a straight line,	0 58
Sachuest Beach in a straight line,	1 22

WIDTH OF

Conanicut in a straight line,	1 72
Island of Rhode Island,	4 02

FROM WICKFORD WHARF TO

North end Prudence Island,	8 24
South end Prudence Island,	6 36
Quonset Point,	2 31
North end Conanicut Island,	3 78
Beaver Tail Light,	8 70

FROM WARWICK LIGHT TO

	Miles.
North Point of Prudence Island,	1 72
North Point of Conanicut Island,	6 34
South Point of Popasquash Island,	4 12
Beaver Tail Light,	14 84
Nayatt Light,	4 47

FROM BRISTOL FERRY LIGHT TO

North Point Prudence Island,	4 64
South Point Prudence Island,	5 53
South Point Popasquash Neck,	2 07
Mount Hope Point,	1 89
Rocky Point Wharf,	6 20
Slade's Ferry (greatest length of Mount Hope Bay),	7 63
Fall River Turnpike, Warren, (length of Bristol Neck),	6 04

FROM NORTH END GOULD ISLAND TO

South end Prudence Island,	3 58

FROM NORTH POINT, CONANICUT ISLAND, TO

South end Prudence Island,	2 84

DISTANCES BY ROAD, ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.

FROM BRISTOL FERRY WHARF TO

Court House, Newport, by East Road,	11 55
Court House, Newport, by West Road,	10 92
Centre Easton's Beach, shortest road,	12 22
Centre Sachuest Beach, shortest road,	11 25
Centre Third Beach, shortest road,	11 63
Purgatory,	11 13
Paradise Rocks,	10 75

HEIGHTS NARRAGANSETT BAY ABOVE HIGH WATER MARK.

[NOTE.—Those heights marked (A) (approximate) are taken by measurement with vertical arc. All others are by careful level measurement.]

	Feet.
Quaker Hill, Island Rhode Island (A),	280 00
Mount Hope,	217 00
Barker's Heights, the highest point western shore of bay, west of road from Wickford to Narragansett Pier (A).	2 00
Crotch lightning rod, house of Henry Bull, Esq., Newport, (A),	180 95
Highest Point, Prudence Island (A),	170 00
Miantonomi Hill, base of U. S. Coast Survey Signal,	157 75
Highest Point Conanicut Island (A),	130 00
Top of cupola, house of Theodore W. Phinney, Esq., (A),	111 05
Telegraph Hill (A),	102 43

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